

INTIMATIONS

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

SHAREHOLDERS are reminded that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Company will be held at the new Registered Office of the Company, No. 3 Queen's Buildings, Chater Road, Victoria, Hongkong, TO-MORROW (FRIDAY) 12th day of May, 1916, at 12.30 P.M., when the Subordinate Resolution which was passed at the Extraordinary General Meeting of the Company held on the 27th day of April, 1916, will be submitted for confirmation as a Special Resolution, viz:—

"That the Articles of Association of the Company be altered in manner following:—

(1) That the words "The Secretary" at the end of Article 104 to 108 (inclusive) of the Company's Articles of Association be altered to read "The General Manager" and that in those Articles (Nos. 106 to 108 inclusive) and the marginal notes thereto wherever the word "Secretary" appears such word be limited and that in lieu thereof the words "General Manager" be inserted.

(2) That in the following Article of the Company's Articles of Association, viz:—Article No. 9, 10, 36, 50, 93, 103, 104, 122, 128, 138, and the marginal notes, wherever the word "Secretary" appears or it occurs be deleted and that in lieu thereof the words "General Manager" be inserted.

(3) That in Article No. 17 of the Company's Articles of Association the words "in Hongkong" shall be transposed so as to follow, instead of precede, the words "an address".

(4) That in Article No. 41 in lieu of the words "fourteen days" the words "ten days" shall be inserted.

(5) That in Sec. (b) of Article No. 49 of the Company's Articles of Association the words "for fourteen days after such deposit" shall be struck out.

(6) That in Article No. 74 of the Company's Articles of Association after the words "Any Shareholder" the words "or a director" shall be inserted and that in those Articles (Nos. 74 to 76 inclusive) and the marginal notes thereto wherever the word "Shareholder" appears such word be limited and that in lieu thereof the words "Shareholder or a director" be inserted.

(7) That in Article No. 76 of the Company's Articles of Association the words "or a director" shall be deleted.

(8) That in Article No. 104 the following new Article be inserted as Article No. 104:—

"The General Manager shall be appointed and may be removed by the Board and he shall in all matters be subject to its orders and directions, and shall be paid such salary as the Board may from time to time determine. The Board may at any time appoint any person or persons for any or an indefinite period to perform all or any of the duties and to exercise all or any of the powers of the General Manager, either in his absence or otherwise, and may from time to time cancel such appointment or appointments and make another or other such appointment or appointments in his stead thereof as the Board may see fit."

(9) That Article No. 13 of the Company's Articles of Association be cancelled and that the following Article be substituted for the same, viz:—

"All notices or other documents to be given or served by the Company shall be given or served to the Shareholders by the Board either by advertisement or by notice sent by post, or otherwise, to the registered address of every Shareholder, or if the Board thinks fit, both by advertisement and by notice as aforesaid."

Dated the 11th day of May, 1916.
By Order of the Board,
C. F. WENTON, Secretary.

THE HONGKONG ELECTRIC COMPANY, LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the TWENTY SEVENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders will be held at the Company's Office, St. George's Buildings on SATURDAY the 20th May, 1916, at 12 o'clock Noon for the purpose of presenting the Report of the Directors together with a Statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st March 1916, and electing Directors and Auditors.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 5th May to the 20th May, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO., Agents.

Hongkong, May 2, 1916.

HONGKONG ELECTRIC COMPANY, LTD.

REDUCTION IN PRICE.

FROM 1st May, 1916, the price of Currents for Lighting and Fans will be reduced to 20 cents per unit. Discounts will remain as before.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO., Agents.

Hongkong, May 1, 1916.

NOTICE.

M. GAINS wishes to inform the Ladies of Hongkong that she is now offering a few Evening and Afternoon Gowns in lace, net and tulle at cost price to clear. All this season's goods.

Alexandra Buildings,
Hongkong, May 8, 1916.

67, Des Voeux Road.

15, you have lost your appetite, one of the best of all food is the

ALEXANDRA CAFE. It is sure to tempt you.

INTIMATIONS

THE CHINA-BORNEO COMPANY LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE THIRTEENTH YEARLY MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company will be held at the Company's Office, St. George's Buildings, at 11.30 A.M. on MONDAY the 22nd May, 1916, to receive a Statement of Accounts to the 31st December, 1915, and the Report of the General Manager and Consulting Committee and to elect a Consulting Committee and Auditor.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 5th May to the 20th May, both days inclusive.

THE CHINA-BORNEO CO., LTD.

W. G. DARTY, General Manager.

Hongkong, May 3, 1916.

WOOLLENS, WORSTED, STUFFS

AND COTTON TISSUES. BRADFORD ENGLAND MERCHANTS. HAVING EXCELLENT CONNECTIONS WITH MANUFACTURERS. OFFER SERVICES AS BUYING AGENTS. HIGHEST REFERENCES.

Apply "BRADFORD".

40 China Publicity Bureau.

42 Great Russell Street, London, W.C.

"THE WISHING CAP"

A CHARMING OPERETTA will be performed by the Pupils of the Anglo-French School at St. Paul's Institute, Causeway Bay, on SATURDAY, May 13th, commencing at 5 P.M.

Admission: Adults \$1.00

Children 50 cents.

Hongkong, May 3, 1916.

CHINA TRADERS' INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE

FROM This Date and during the absence of the Undersecretary from the Colony, Mr. C. H. P. HAY, will perform the duties of the General Manager of the Company and sign per procuration.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

C. MONTAGUE EDE, General Manager.

Hongkong, May 6, 1916.

UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON, LIMITED.

NOTICE

FROM This Date and during the absence of the Undersecretary from the Colony, Mr. C. H. P. HAY, will perform the duties of the General Manager of the Society and sign per procuration.

By Order of the Board,

C. MONTAGUE EDE, General Manager.

Hongkong, May 6, 1916.

ROYAL HONGKONG GOLF CLUB

EARLY MORNING GOLF.

A BALL played on any portion of the Sand-Truck, Grass-Truck, or in the Ditch on both sides of the said "Track" must be lifted and dropped in the fairway nearest to the hole, under penalty of one stroke.

This Local Rule applies only to Early Morning Golf, and has been introduced to avoid annoyance to riders and ponies on the track.

Players are requested to keep their caddies off the rails when ponies are passing.

The above Local Rule is applicable to the Par Cup when competed for in the early morning.

By Order of the Committee.

Hongkong, April 11, 1916.

"LITTLE WONDER"

5 inch

RECORDS.

The MARVEL of

The Musical World.

30 cents each, 4 for \$1.00 cash.

Where the River Shannon Flows Tenor Solo

My Wild Irish Rose

The Old Song at Home

The Rosary

O Promise Me

The Next Dance One Step

Stars and Stripes March

Medley No. 6

Narcissus

ASK TO HEAR THE LATEST

THE ANDERSON

MUSIC CO., LTD.

67, Des Voeux Road.

Tel. 1522.

HIGHEST GRADE CIGARETTES and TOBACCO



Smokers of GARRICK SMOKING MIXTURE

are always sure of a cool and refreshing smoke.

It is acknowledged by the connoisseur to stand alone for purity and charm of flavour.

GARRICK CIGARETTES are always the same, always good, always satisfying.

They possess a most pleasant flavour and are unquestionably the finest Virginia Cigarette manufactured.



OBTAINABLE AT ALL LEADING TOBACCONISTS

GERMAN WAR POETRY AND RELIGION.

SOME REPULSIVE EXAMPLES QUOTED IN THE DIET.

In the Lower House of the Prussian Diet the Socialists recently assailed the official school system of the Reich, and the members of the Diet, in their turn, assailed the Socialists.

Dr. Hoffmann, an ardent member of the Diet, assailed the official school system of the Reich, and the members of the Diet, in their turn, assailed the Socialists.

Dr. Hoffmann, an ardent member of the Diet, assailed the official school system of the Reich, and the members of the Diet, in their turn, assailed the Socialists.

Dr. Hoffmann, an ardent member of the Diet, assailed the official school system of the Reich, and the members of the Diet, in their turn, assailed the Socialists.

Dr. Hoffmann, an ardent member of the Diet, assailed the official school system of the Reich, and the members of the Diet, in their turn, assailed the Socialists.

Dr. Hoffmann, an ardent member of the Diet, assailed the official school system of the Reich, and the members of the Diet, in their turn, assailed the Socialists.

Dr. Hoffmann, an ardent member of the Diet, assailed the official school system of the Reich, and the members of the Diet, in their turn, assailed the Socialists.

Dr. Hoffmann, an ardent member of the Diet, assailed the official school system of the Reich, and the members of the Diet, in their turn, assailed the Socialists.

Dr. Hoffmann, an ardent member of the Diet, assailed the official school system of the Reich, and the members of the Diet, in their turn, assailed the Socialists.

Dr. Hoffmann, an ardent member of the Diet, assailed the official school system of the Reich, and the members of the Diet, in their turn, assailed the Socialists.

Dr. Hoffmann, an ardent member of the Diet, assailed the official school system of the Reich, and the members of the Diet, in their turn, assailed the Socialists.

Dr. Hoffmann, an ardent member of the Diet, assailed the official school system of the Reich, and the members of the Diet, in their turn, assailed the Socialists.

Dr. Hoffmann, an ardent member of the Diet, assailed the official school system of the Reich, and the members of the Diet, in their turn, assailed the Socialists.

Dr. Hoffmann, an ardent member of the Diet, assailed the official school system of the Reich, and the members of the Diet, in their turn, assailed the Socialists.

Dr. Hoffmann, an ardent member of the Diet, assailed the official school system of the Reich, and the members of the Diet, in their turn, assailed the Socialists.

Dr. Hoffmann, an ardent member of the Diet, assailed the official school system of the Reich, and the members of the Diet, in their turn, assailed the Socialists.

Dr. Hoffmann, an ardent member of the Diet, assailed the official school system of the Reich, and the members of the Diet, in their turn, assailed the Socialists.

Dr. Hoffmann, an ardent member of the Diet, assailed the official school system of the Reich, and the members of the Diet, in their turn, assailed the Socialists.

Dr. Hoffmann, an ardent member of the Diet, assailed the official school system of the Reich, and the members of the Diet, in their turn, assailed the Socialists.

Dr. Hoffmann, an ardent member of the Diet, assailed the official school system of the Reich, and the members of the Diet, in their turn, assailed the Socialists.

INDIAN COOLIES' NEW CHARTER.

UNHAPPY INDENTURE SYSTEM TO BE ABOLISHED.

In the Legislative Council at Calcutta recently Lord Minto moved a resolution regarding the abolition of the system of Indian indentured labour.

The Viceroy said that the Government accepted the resolution. The Secretary of State for India was prepared to adopt a policy for the eventual abolition of the system in India, British Guiana, British Honduras, Fiji, and Dutch Surinam, but the existing system of recruiting must be maintained until the new conditions had been worked out in conjunction with the Colonial Office and the Crown Colonies concerned, and reasonable time had been given them to adjust themselves to the change.

It was a source of great satisfaction to him to make this announcement, as he always felt a prejudice against the system of indentured emigration, and it had given him profound pleasure to prohibit such a trade.

The Viceroy went into full detail of the conditions of wages and employment, and said that the coolies had gained little by emigration.

"Finally," he said, "I feel we all owe a debt of gratitude to the Secretary of State and to his Majesty's Government for their prompt and sympathetic response to the representations which the Government placed before them. Their attitude in the matter fills me with the assurance that what has been promised will be performed to the letter, and that the end of the system which has been productive of so much unhappiness and wickedness, and relatively speaking, of so small advantage to this country, is now in sight."

"No one who knows anything of the deep and genuine disgust to which the continuance of the indentured system has given rise. Educated Indians look on it, they tell us, as a badge of helotry. This will soon be removed for ever, and it is a source of deep satisfaction to myself that one of the last official acts I shall perform in this country is to tell you that I have been able to do something to ensure that Indians who desire to work as labourers in tropical countries may do so under happier conditions and to obtain from his Majesty's Government a promise of abolition in due course of the system which educated opinion in India has for long regarded as intolerable and as a stigma upon their race."

"The Viceroy's statement was received with applause. Several Indians expressed their hearty thanks to Lord Hardinge and to his Majesty's Government."

"The Viceroy's statement was received with applause. Several Indians expressed their hearty thanks to Lord Hardinge and to his Majesty's Government."

"The Viceroy's statement was received with applause. Several Indians expressed their hearty thanks to Lord Hardinge and to his Majesty's Government."

"The Viceroy's statement was received with applause. Several Indians expressed their hearty thanks to Lord Hardinge and to his Majesty's Government."

"The Viceroy's statement was received with applause. Several Indians expressed their hearty thanks to Lord Hardinge and to his Majesty's Government."

"The Viceroy's statement was received with applause. Several Indians expressed their hearty thanks to Lord Hardinge and to his Majesty's Government."

"The Viceroy's statement was received with applause. Several Indians expressed their hearty thanks to Lord Hardinge and to his Majesty's Government."

"The Viceroy's statement was received with applause. Several Indians expressed their hearty thanks to Lord Hardinge and to his Majesty's Government."

"The Viceroy's statement was received with applause. Several Indians expressed their hearty thanks to Lord Hardinge and to his Majesty's Government."

"The Viceroy's statement was received with applause. Several Indians expressed their hearty thanks to Lord Hardinge and to his Majesty's Government."

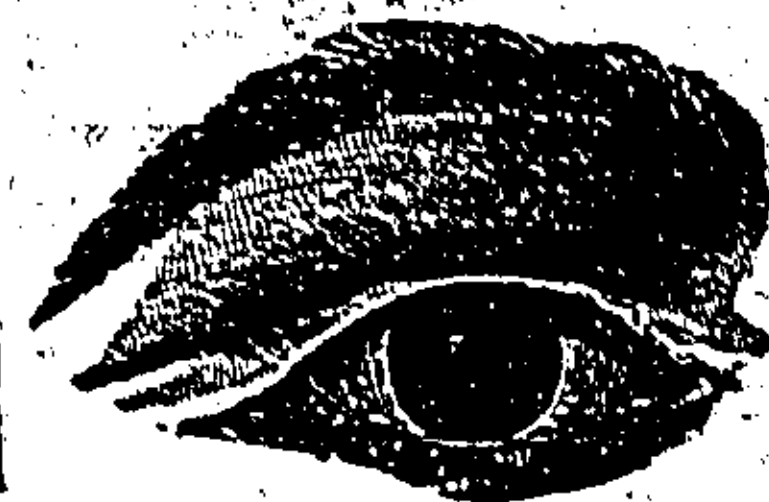
"The Viceroy's statement was received with applause. Several Indians expressed their hearty thanks to Lord Hardinge and to his Majesty's Government."

"The Viceroy's statement was received with applause. Several Indians expressed their hearty thanks to Lord Hardinge and to his Majesty's Government."

"The Viceroy's statement was received with applause. Several Indians expressed their hearty thanks to Lord Hardinge and to his Majesty's Government."

"The Viceroy's statement was received with applause. Several Indians expressed their hearty thanks to Lord Hardinge and to his Majesty's Government."

INTIMATIONS



YOUR EYES

SHOULD NOT BE NEGLECTED.

At the first symptom of eye strain you should consult us. We test eyes scientifically and fit glasses to individual requirements.



HONGKONG & MANILA

MITSUBISHI BISHI KWAISHA

(MITSUBISHI CO.)

COAL DEPARTMENT.

SOLE PROPRIETORS OF TAKASIMA, OCHI, MUTABE, YOSHINO, KISHIDA, HOJO, KANADA, NAKAMURA, SAWO, SHINNEW and KAMİYAMADA Collieries.

AGENTS for SAKITO, & OYUBARI COALS.

HEAD OFFICE:—TOKYO.

BRANCH OFFICES:—

Nagasaki, Moji, Karatsu.

Wakamatsu, Otsu, Muroran.

Hakodate, Kobe, Osaka, Kure.

Tokyo, Yokohama, Nagoya.

Tsuruga, Shanghai, Hongkong, Hankow, Peking.

Tel. Address for above: "IWASAKI."

Codes:—A1, ABO 5th Ed., Western Union.

AGENCIES:

CHINKIANG: Messrs Gearing & Co.

MANILA: Messrs Macandray & Co.

SINGAPORE: Messrs Borneo Co. Ltd.

GLASGOW: Messrs A. R. Brown, McFarlane & Co., Ltd.

For particulars, apply to

K. KATO, Manager.

No. 2, PEDDER STREET, HONGKONG.

SINGON & CO.

ESTABLISHED A.D. 1880.

IRON STEEL METAL and HARD WARE MERCHANTS. Wholesale and Retail Ironmongers. Pig Iron and Foundry Uke Importers. General Storekeepers and Shipbuilders. Nos. 35 and 37, HING LOO STREET, (2nd Street, west of Central Market) Telephone No. 515.

Hongkong, September 4, 1913.

HONGKONG & WHAMPOA DOCK Co., Ltd.

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS: "MANIFESTO" HONGKONG

Codes Used: A1, ABO, Fifth Edition, Engineering First and Second Editions, Western Union, and Walker's

Dock Owners, Ship Builders, Marine and Land Engineers, Boiler Makers,

Iron and Brass Founders, Forge Masters, Electricians

ACETYLENE CUTTING AND WELDING FOR SHIP AND BOILER REPAIR.

Moderate up-to-date plant operated by our own specially trained workmen under expert European supervision.

All classes of light steel work manufactured by the above process.

Islands, Docks, Ventilators, Pipes, &c., &c.

Please Address Enquiries to the Chief Manager.

S. M. DYER, B.Sc., M.I.M.E., Kowloon Dock, Hongkong.

Telephone No. 10, Kowloon.

Telephone No. 10, Kowloon.

Telephone No. 10, Kowloon.

Telephone No. 10, Kowloon.

Telephone No. 10, Kowloon.

Telephone No. 10, Kowloon.

Telephone No. 10, Kowloon.

Telephone No. 10, Kowloon.

Telephone No. 10, Kowloon.

Telephone No. 10, Kowloon.

Telephone No. 10, Kowloon.

Telephone No. 10, Kowloon.

INTIMATIONS

G. FALCONER & CO., LTD.

WATCHMAKERS & JEWELLERS.

Hotel Mansions.

Agents for ADMIRALTY CHARTS

ROSS'S BINOCULARS and TELESCOPES,

KELVIN'S NAUTICAL INSTRUMENTS,

BENSON'S ENGLISH WATCHES,

ENGLISH SILVERWARE, direct from Manufacturers,

High Class English Jewellery.

THE KWONG HIP LUNG CO., LTD.

(NOW RECONSTRUCTED).

ENGINEERS and SHIPBUILDERS, BOILER-MAKERS, BRASS and IRON FOUNDRY. All work done in this establishment is guaranteed. We have over thirty years' experience. We own two Slipways and can accommodate any craft of 200 feet long.

Town Office 48, Cross Street Central, Hongkong. Telephone No. 459.

Shipyards: Shum-Sui-Po, Kowloon, Hongkong. Telephone No. R

Hughes & Hough

AUCTIONEERS TO THE GOVERNMENT.

General Auctioneers
Share, Coal and General Produce
Brokers and Commission
Agents.

PROPRIETORS
"To-Kwa-Wan" Coal Storage.

Cable No.
Bentley's
A. S. C. 4th & 5th Editions.
A 1 Telegraphic Code.

Telegraphic Address
"MEIKION" HONGKONG.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, (FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED),

FRIDAY,

the 12th May, 1916, commencing at 2.30 p.m. at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Vaux Road, Corner of Ice House Street.

A QUANTITY OF

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, &c.

Comprising:—
Sideboards, Dinner Wagons, Dining Tables and Chairs, Chesterfield Sofas, Arm-chairs, &c., Wardrobes and Toilet Tables, Double and Single Brass and Brass-mounted Bedsteads, &c., Miscellaneous Furniture, several lots of Blackwood Ware, Carpets, Pianos, Pottery, &c., &c., &c.

A few lots of Brass Vases, Flower Pots, &c.
A number of Lots of Bazaar Furniture, &c.
(Full Particulars from Catalogue.)

TERMS:—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.

Hongkong, May 8, 1916. 625

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, on

TUESDAY,

the 16th May, 1916, commencing at 2.30 p.m. at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Vaux Road, Corner of Ice House Street.

A QUANTITY OF

VALUABLE TEAKWOOD AND

BLACKWOOD FURNITURE,

CARPETS, RUGS, &c.

As Follows:—
Four Large Carpets, Upholstered Suites, Arm-chairs and Sofas, Card Tables, Bedroom Furniture, Brass Bedstead, Double Brass-mounted Bedsteads, Sideboard, Dinner Wagons, Extension Dining Tables and Chairs, Tea and Occasional Tables, &c., &c., Dinner, Tea and Coffee Services, Crockery, Glass Ware including "Cut-glass," Cooking Stoves, Cutlery, Toilet Sets, Ice Chests, &c., Bath Room Utensils, etc. including a quantity of Good Electro Plate.

Also
8 Pianos, Electric Reading Lamps, Blackwood and Teakwood Screens, a quantity of Blackwood Furniture, Pictures, Engravings, and a few Oil Paintings, Bath Tubs, American Ice Chest, etc.

A few lots of Brass Vases, Flower Pots, &c.
(Full Particulars from Catalogue.)

TERMS:—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.

Hongkong, May 10, 1916. 639

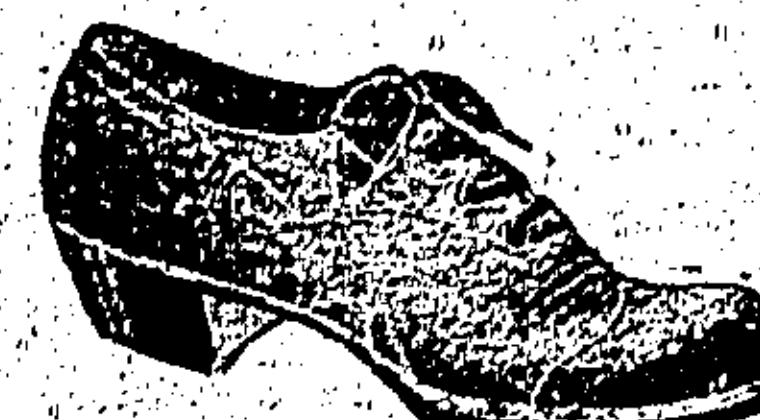
JAPANESE MAKERS

Every kind of Footwear

MADE

TO

ORDER



CHERRY & CO.,

PRIDDER STREET,
Opposite Hongkong Hotel.

Telephone No. 491.
Hongkong, March 20, 1914.

If you happen to be late your meals will be Courtesy the Promptly served. The Saus. Only at the ALEXANDER.

ORA OAPS

AUCTIONS.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

PARTICULARS AND Conditions of the letting by Public Auction Sale, to be held on MONDAY, the 15th day of May, 1916, at 3 p.m. at the Office of the Public Works Department, by Order of His Excellency the Governor, of One Lot of CROWN LAND at Shaikwan Road in the Colony of Hongkong, for a term of 75 years, with the option of renewal at a Crown Rent to be fixed by the Surveyor of His Majesty the King, for one further term of 75 years.

Particulars of the Lot.

Regd. No.	Locality.	Boundary Measurements (Approximate).				Contents in Square Feet.	Annual Rent.	Upset Price.
		N.	E.	S.	W.			
No. of State.	West of Fairbank Station Road.	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	17,000	178	
	Plat No. 317.	Ac.	per	acre	plan.	About.		62

ROUGH ON CORNS

Paring a corn only brings but brief relief.

WATSON'S
CORN CURE

When applied night and morning
undermines the corn, which can be
then easily removed with the finger,
causing no pain or discomfort.

PREPARED ONLY BY

A. S. WATSON & Co., Ltd.

HONGKONG DISPENSARY.

Telephone 16.

W. M. POWELL, LTD.

Telephone 348.

GENTLEMEN'S

SUMMER
UNDERWEAR

OF THE COOLEST MAKES

"B.V.D."

"ARTEX"

OR

"FLEXINET"

ARE THE BEST.

ALSO IN

INDIA GAUZE

AND

WOOL and COTTON.

INSPECTION INVITED.

THE DIARY.

MEMO FOR TODAY

8.15 p.m.—Concert at the Seamen's
Institute.

MEMO FOR TOMORROW.

2.30 p.m.—Auction of Household
Furniture, etc. at Messrs. Hughes
and Hough's.

General Memoranda.

SATURDAY, May 13—

Dog and Cat Show at Grand Stand,
Race Course, Happy Valley.

5 p.m.—Children's performance of "The
Wishing Cup" (operetta) at St. Paul's
Institute, Causeway Bay.

SUNDAY, May 14—

9 a.m.—Excursion to Macao by S.S.
"Taishan".

MONDAY, May 15—

3 p.m.—Auction of Crown Land at
P.W.D.

5.30 p.m.—Organ Recital in St. John's
Cathedral.

TUESDAY, May 16—

2.30 p.m.—Auction of Furniture,
Carpets, Manuscripts, etc. at Messrs.
Hughes and Hough's.

WEDNESDAY, May 17—

Noon—Meeting of Creditors of the
"Tung Kee and Wing Kee Firm".

Entries close for Gymkhana on
May 27.

10.15 p.m.—Full Moon.

FRIDAY, May 19—

Noon—Canton Insure Office Extra-
ordinary Meetings.

SATURDAY, May 20—

Noon—Hongkong Electric Co's
Meeting.

MONDAY, May 22—

11.30 a.m.—China-Borneo Co's Meet-
ing.

SATURDAY, May 27—

3.45 p.m.—Second Gymkhana Meeting
of the Season.

THE CHINA MAIL

TYPHOON

MAP and
GUIDE

Enables one to locate the centre
of a Typhoon.

MOUNTED ON CARDBOARD AND
TAPED FOR HANGING.

Price 50 Cents.

From the CHINA MAIL Office.

who "keep the unvanquished soul"
and look for the triumph to come.
The story of the King of the Belgians
may be read in his eulogy of the
King of Sweden, who was "thrilled
in the hearts of men" since his Kingly
name and State "have perished by
his choice," the choice of "a great
servant of a righteous cause."

Our own War, with all the memories
of heroic endurance which it will
bring to posterity, does not seem
likely to yield any heritage of great
poetry. The struggle with Spain has
Shakespeare, the Civil War has Milton,
the Napoleonic War has Scott and
Wordsworth. But the conflict with
Louis XIV. has no English poet,
unless it be Addison, whose poem on
Blenheim, with its famous simile of
the Angel, is nowadays neither often
read nor greatly appreciated. And
the great poets of the eighteenth
century left Clive and Plassey, Wolfe
and Quebec, severely alone. It is
not every great war that has its great
poet; but the great poet who has
written of one war has written of
all wars.

DEATH.

MACHADO.—On May 2, at Shang-
hai, HENRIQUE MARIA MACHADO,
youngest son of Julio Maria
Machado, aged 18 years.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

A concert is to be given this even-
ing at the Seamen's Institute by the
Laurentie Concert Party.

The Manila Observatory today
reported a typhoon in the Pacific Ocean,
about halfway between the Mariana
Islands and Luzon, almost stationary.

A rumour was current this after-
noon to the effect that the shipping strike
has been settled, but we are unable
to learn that any official announcement
to that effect has reached the Colony.

The name of Mr. T. M. Fagge, of
Messrs. Butterfield & Swire, now 2nd
Lieutenant, 9th Duke of Cornwall's
Light Infantry, appeared in the list of
officers wounded issued on March 5.

Capt. J. Wintling, formerly As-
sistant Harbour Master in Shanghai,
and latterly serving with the French
Army in France, has been decorated
with the Croix de Guerre for gallant
conduct in going beyond the French
wire entanglements to reconnoitre a
piece of particularly dangerous country
where it was thought that the Germans
were making up their minds to attack.

As will be seen from our adver-
tising columns, Mr. (Kornel) Fuller
is giving an Organ Recital on Mon-
day next, at 8.30 p.m., in St. John's
Cathedral. The organ solos will
include Batiste's very fine Offertoire
on the tune of Hymn 139 ("O
Sons and Daughters let us sing"),
one of the oldest and finest plain
song melodies in existence; the
Finale of Tchaikovsky's famous
Patriotic Symphony, a very little
known Intermezzo of Widor's,
a Meditation from a new Suite by Felix
Borowski, and other items. The
vocalist will be Mrs. W. B. Walker,
who will sing Parker's "Jerusalem"
and a solo by Pluiger "How long
will Thou forget me?"

Mr. E. N. Moule, 13th Hampshire
Regiment, under date of March 28,
writes:—
"I have met quite a number of
Shanghai boys here. Hardy, of Hewitt's,
was with me at Wool, Dorset. Hall, of
the S.M.C., is here in the same but-
tress. Downie, of Maitland's, is undergoing
a course at Tenby (Wales). McLaughlin,
of Tai-ko, I met in London last Sunday.
C. W. Bone, also of Tai-ko, (his father
was a minister in Hongkong) is at Wool-
wich, having received a commission in
the Ordnance Corps. Dr. Beattie, of I
think, the Chinese Hospital, Hangchow,
was our Brigade Doctor at Wool. He
is a full Lieutenant. Bonstow is at
Warrnambool. Leveson, I understand, is a
2nd-Lieutenant now. Collyer is a Major
in the West Kents."

Mr. E. N. Moule, 13th Hampshire
Regiment, under date of March 28,
writes:—

"I have met quite a number of
Shanghai boys here. Hardy, of Hewitt's,
was with me at Wool, Dorset. Hall, of
the S.M.C., is here in the same but-
tress. Downie, of Maitland's, is undergoing
a course at Tenby (Wales). McLaughlin,
of Tai-ko, I met in London last Sunday.
C. W. Bone, also of Tai-ko, (his father
was a minister in Hongkong) is at Wool-
wich, having received a commission in
the Ordnance Corps. Dr. Beattie, of I
think, the Chinese Hospital, Hangchow,
was our Brigade Doctor at Wool. He
is a full Lieutenant. Bonstow is at
Warrnambool. Leveson, I understand, is a
2nd-Lieutenant now. Collyer is a Major
in the West Kents."

DEATH OF A HONGKONG PILOT.

Capt. Thomas Hartley Christie, a
well-known pilot on the Canton River,
has passed away at the Hospital on
Friday Island. He was 52 years of
age and was on a voyage to Australia
for his health's sake, having left Hong-
kong by the S.S. "Albion". He was
suffering from malaria which became
worse on the journey south and ended
in his death. Deceased was formerly in
the service of the Indo-China Steam
Navigation Company, and left the
Company's employ in 1896
to undertake pilotage on the Canton
River. He had piloted Messrs. Jardine,
Matheson and Co.'s steamers up the
river ever since. Previous to entering the
Company's service he was in command
of the Adelaide Steamship Company's
vessel *Adelaide*.
The flag on the Company's steamers
in port were half-masted yesterday as a
token of respect.

WAS THE "RUTH" LIGHTED?

COUNSEL MAKES ALLEGATIONS
OF PERJURY.

THE WEST RIVER COLLISION.

"We alone have called independent
evidence; independent evidence by
European witnesses, and if your Lord-
ship from that evidence can hold that the
lighted 'Ruth' was lighted at the time
of the collision, then God help anybody
who tries to prove that the ship was
not lighted when a Chinaman on board
says it was."

This was one of the piquant sentences
that fell from Mr. G. C. Alabaster,
counsel for the Shui Hing Steamship
Co., who are seeking to recover \$100,000
damages from the Standard Oil Co., in
consequence of damage caused to the
river boat s.s. "Shui On" in a collision
with an oil-lighter in the West River
on January 16th.

Mr. Alabaster opened his reply to
the arguments of Mr. Eldon Potter (for
the Standard Oil Co.) by stating that
the only question was whether or not
the "Ruth" was lighted at the time of
the collision. Counsel said that if the
defendants said "show us," Counsel said
that if the Lordship found that there
were lights on the "Ruth" then those
on board the s.s. "Shui On" were guilty
of the grossest negligence and they, as
well as the independent witnesses called
from other ships, had come into court
and committed wilful and gross per-
jury involving at least three European
officers. Counsel said that he could prove the "Ruth" was
not lighted apart from the affirmative
proof he would lay before the Court
in reviewing the evidence. That was
the main feature of the defendant's
case and if that was false their whole
story must be rejected in its entirety.

Commenting on the Chinese evidence
regarding the lighting of the "Ruth,"
Counsel said those two "Sinabads" knew
they would be dismissed if they did not
put forward the story that they all put
forward, as they were all bound by the
collision. That story was an
essential part of the defendant's case and
if that story was rejected they were
thereby committing perjury. Counsel
said he had affirmative evidence, in
support of his argument, at three
separate times that night from three
separate ships and those witnesses were
positive on those points—the times were
9.50 p.m., 1.20 a.m. and at the time of
the collision, after 2 a.m.

Mr. Alabaster went on to review
other evidence of the collision.

Mr. Alabaster referred to the attitude
of one of the Chinese witnesses in the
box. The witness, said Counsel,
seemed surprised when he was asked by
the interpreter to tell the truth. The
man would not look at anybody, not
even at his Lordship the Assessor, or
the interpreter, but only on the ceiling.
The Chief Justice: He was looking
for divine inspiration (laughter).
Mr. Alabaster further commented on
the fact that witness said he was
shivering when the lighter and went into
the pool.

His Lordship: He might have gone
to a warmer climate (laughter).
The hearing was again adjourned.

CHILDREN'S OPERETTA.

THE WISHING CAP AT ANGLICAN
FRENCH SCHOOL.

"The Wishing Cap" a charming
operetta was given by the pupils
attending the Anglo-French School,
Canemway Bay, last evening and will
be repeated on Friday and Saturday
afternoon. The performances are in
aid of St. Paul's Institution. The pupils,
who had been trained by the French
Sisters, acquitted themselves admirably
and the performance was greatly en-
joyed by a large audience. The artistic
scenery lent an added charm to the
production.

The scene in Act I was laid in the
Court of Darden Farm, where, on
Michaelmas Eve, the servants assemble
to celebrate the end of their year of
service. They are joined by Elsa, the
daughter of Darden, who has just
participated in the revelry. A gay
queen enters and plots to kidnap Elsa.
She persuades the servants to take their
mistress' daughter out on the moors to
find "The Wishing Cap," and on this
expedition Elsa is stolen and carried
away to the Gipsies' Encampment,
where she is harshly treated. The good
fairies watch over her, however, and in
due course conduct her back to her
mother and home.

The piano overture was played by
the Misses L. and M. Brinton.

The dramatic personae was as fol-
lows:—

Dame Darden, Miss Vera Cress.
Elsa (her little daughter), Miss Rose
Bonas.
Companion to Dame Darden, Miss L.
Brinton.
Kathina (Gipsy Queen), Miss V. Danen-
berg.
Maid, Miss R. Hazeland.
Servants—Misses M. Dardenburg, L.
Tollan, D. Haynes, A. Baudet, E. Miller,
M. Hargrave, J. Guimares, M. Noronha,
and M. Laguerre.
Fairies—Fairies Eola, Miss P. Simons;
Fairies Volante, Miss L. Haynes;
Fairies Epiona, Miss M. Brinton.
Small Fairies—J. Thornhill, F.
Hamilton, M. Nolan, P. Goodall,
Young, C. Simmons, L. Thornhill, E.
Solomon, G. Johnson, B. Hargrave, G.
Drue, and K. Russell.
Will of the Wisp—N. Hazeland, M.
Wiles, D. Windbank, A. Remedios, E.
Sternberg, J. Watson, F. Hannes, and
M. Lysaught.
Gipsies—Misses C. Miller, E. Noronha,
J. Young, R. Young, A. Tollan, M. Fernan-
dez, V. Young, K. Lysaught, M. Russell,
and R. Young.
Mule—L. Lysaught, Miss L. Brinton.
Misses G. Miller and M. Nolan, and Miss
V. Cress also rendered pleasing instru-
mental items.

TOWING BARGES FROM SHANGHAI.

The next Siberian mail is announced
by the Post Office to be due by the
Chiyen to-morrow, but as the ship left
Shanghai only yesterday, it is towing a
barge to Hongkong, it is certain that
she will not be in to-morrow. Sunday
is the more likely date.

The barges which are being towed
down from Shanghai have been built at
the northern port for the Macao Govern-
ment. Six were ordered. Three have
already reached the Colony. A fourth,
it is feared, has been lost. In rough
weather she recently broke away from
the China Merchant's ship which was
towing her, and reached Nating in the
Pascoedores. Here she was picked up
by the steamer Shanghai, but in the
rough weather a few days ago, she
parted from the steamer, and it is feared
that she has sunk. There were three
Chinese on board.

The fifth barge is being towed down
by the Chiyen and the sixth has yet
to leave Shanghai.
That the Macao Government has
found it to be to its advantage to place
the order for these barges at Shanghai
and to have them towed to Macao, rather
than have them built in Hongkong, is a
matter which is being finely commented
upon. Possibly the explanation is that
the Hongkong docks are more fully
occupied with profitable work than
are the Shanghai docks.

SEAMEN'S INSTITUTE.

The Hon. Treasurer and the
Church and Mission Fund beg to
acknowledge the receipt of the fol-
lowing subscriptions and donations:—

Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co.	300
Messrs. Butterfield & Swire	300
The Hongkong & Shanghai Bank	300
The Union Assurance Co.	200
The Hongkong & Shanghai Bank	200
Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co.	100
Messrs. Butterfield & Swire	100
The Hongkong & Shanghai Bank	100
The Union Assurance Co.	100
The Hongkong & Shanghai Bank	100
Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co.	100
Messrs. Butterfield & Swire	100
The Hongkong & Shanghai Bank	100
The Union Assurance Co.	100
The Hongkong & Shanghai Bank	100
Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co.	100
Messrs. Butterfield & Swire	100
The Hongkong & Shanghai Bank	100
The Union Assurance Co.	100
The Hongkong & Shanghai Bank	100
Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co.	100
Messrs. Butterfield & Swire	100
The Hongkong & Shanghai Bank	100
The Union Assurance Co.	100
The Hongkong & Shanghai Bank	100
Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co.	100
Messrs. Butterfield & Swire	100
The Hongkong & Shanghai Bank	100
The Union Assurance Co.	100
The Hongkong & Shanghai Bank	100
Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co.	100
Messrs. Butterfield & Swire	100
The Hongkong & Shanghai Bank	100
The Union Assurance Co.	100
The Hongkong & Shanghai Bank	100
Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co.	100
Messrs. Butterfield & Swire	100
The Hongkong & Shanghai Bank	100
The Union Assurance Co.	100
The Hongkong & Shanghai Bank	100
Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co.	100
Messrs. Butterfield & Swire	100
The Hongkong & Shanghai Bank	100
The Union Assurance Co.	100
The Hongkong & Shanghai Bank	100
Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co.	100
Messrs. Butterfield & Swire	100
The Hongkong & Shanghai Bank	100
The Union Assurance Co.	100
The Hongkong & Shanghai Bank	100
Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co.	100
Messrs. Butterfield & Swire	100
The Hongkong & Shanghai Bank	100
The Union Assurance Co.	100
The Hongkong & Shanghai Bank	100
Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co.	100
Messrs. Butterfield & Swire	100
The Hongkong & Shanghai Bank	100
The Union Assurance Co.	100
The Hongkong & Shanghai Bank	100
Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co.	100
Messrs. Butterfield & Swire	100
The Hongkong & Shanghai Bank	100
The Union Assurance Co.	100
The Hongkong & Shanghai Bank	100
Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co.	100
Messrs. Butterfield & Swire	100
The Hongkong & Shanghai Bank	100
The Union Assurance Co.	100
The Hongkong & Shanghai Bank	100
Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co.	100
Messrs. Butterfield & Swire	100
The Hongkong & Shanghai Bank	100
The Union Assurance Co.	100
The Hongkong & Shanghai Bank	100
Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co.	100
Messrs. Butterfield & Swire	100
The Hongkong & Shanghai Bank	100
The Union Assurance Co.	100
The Hongkong & Shanghai Bank	100
Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co.	100
Messrs. Butterfield & Swire	100
The Hongkong & Shanghai Bank	100
The Union Assurance Co.	100
The Hongkong & Shanghai Bank	100
Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co.	100
Messrs. Butterfield & Swire	100
The Hongkong & Shanghai Bank	100
The Union Assurance Co.	100
The Hongkong & Shanghai Bank	100
Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co.	100
Messrs. Butterfield & Swire	100
The Hongkong & Shanghai Bank	100
The Union Assurance Co.	100
The Hongkong & Shanghai Bank	100
Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co.	100
Messrs. Butterfield & Swire	100
The Hongkong & Shanghai Bank	100
The Union Assurance Co.	100
The Hongkong & Shanghai Bank	100
Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co.	100
Messrs. Butterfield & Swire	100
The Hongkong & Shanghai Bank	100
The Union Assurance Co.	100
The Hongkong & Shanghai Bank	100
Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co.	100
Messrs. Butterfield & Swire	100
The Hongkong & Shanghai Bank	100
The Union Assurance Co.	100
The Hongkong & Shanghai Bank	100
Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co.	100
Messrs. Butterfield & Swire	100
The Hongkong & Shanghai Bank	100
The Union Assurance Co.	100
The Hongkong & Shanghai Bank	100
Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co.	100
Messrs. Butterfield & Swire	100
The Hongkong & Shanghai Bank	100
The Union Assurance Co.	100
The Hongkong & Shanghai Bank	100
Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co.	100
Messrs. Butterfield & Swire	100
The Hongkong & Shanghai Bank	100
The Union Assurance Co.	100
The Hongkong & Shanghai Bank	100
Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co.	100
Messrs. Butterfield & Swire	100
The Hongkong & Shanghai Bank	100
The Union Assurance Co.	100
The Hongkong & Shanghai Bank	100
Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co.	100
Messrs. Butterfield & Swire	100
The Hongkong & Shanghai Bank	100
The Union Assurance Co.	100
The Hongkong & Shanghai Bank	100
Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co.	100
Messrs. Butterfield & Swire	100
The Hongkong & Shanghai Bank	100
The Union Assurance Co.	100
The Hongkong & Shanghai Bank	100
Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co.	100
Messrs. Butterfield & Swire	100
The Hongkong & Shanghai Bank	100
The Union Assurance Co.	100
The Hongkong & Shanghai Bank	100
Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co.	100
Messrs. Butterfield & Swire	100
The Hongkong & Shanghai Bank	100
The Union Assurance Co.	100
The Hongkong & Shanghai Bank	100
Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co.	100
Messrs. Butterfield & Swire	100
The Hongkong & Shanghai Bank	100
The Union Assurance Co.	100
The Hongkong & Shanghai Bank	100
Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co.	100
Messrs. Butterfield & Swire	100
The Hongkong & Shanghai Bank	100
The Union Assurance Co.	100
The Hongkong & Shanghai Bank	100
Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co.	100
Messrs. Butterfield & Swire	100
The Hongkong & Shanghai Bank	100
The Union Assurance Co.	100
The Hongkong & Shanghai Bank	100
Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co.	100
Messrs. Butterfield & Swire	100
The Hongkong & Shanghai Bank	100
The Union Assurance Co.	100
The Hongkong & Shanghai Bank	100
Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co.	100
Messrs. Butterfield & Swire	100
The Hongkong & Shanghai Bank	100
The Union Assurance Co.	100
The Hongkong & Shanghai Bank	100
Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co.	100
Messrs. Butterfield & Swire	100
The Hongkong & Shanghai Bank	100
The Union Assurance Co.	100
The Hongkong & Shanghai Bank	100
Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co.	

THE WAR.

TO-DAY'S TELEGRAMS.

(Butler's Service to the China Mail.)

THE BRITISH NAVY.

GRATIFYING STATEMENT BY MR. BALFOUR.

LONDON, May 10.

A most reassuring statement regarding the British Naval position is contained in a letter written by Mr. Balfour, First Lord of the Admiralty, to the Mayors of Lowestoft and Yarmouth.

After pointing out that the damage done by German Naval coast raids does not exceed greatly the cost of the destructive material used, he shows that the enemy runs a tremendous and ever-growing risk in making dashes towards the English coast. No damage to an unfortified town, Mr. Balfour says, could compensate them for the loss of a Dreadnought.

It may be asked why the Germans made the recent raids. The answer is that having duped the Irish rebels to their destruction by the promise of a serious attack on Great Britain they had to make a show of fulfilling the engagement.

Mr. Balfour, in his letter, proceeds to explain that in the earlier stages of the War strategy required the presence of the battle fleets in more northern waters, but the maritime position has now improved. Submarines and monitors are available in growing numbers, but what is still more important is that, owing to the increase in the Grand Fleet it is possible to bring important forces south without imperilling the Naval preponderance elsewhere.

Mr. Balfour is convinced that another raid would be far more perilous for the aggressor than in the past, and that there is little likelihood of a raid if the Germans are wise.

VERDUN.

MORE GERMAN REVERSES AND FRENCH SUCCESSES.

PARIS, May 9.

The German offensive continues at Verdun.

A communique says: The enemy violently bombarded all night long Hill 304, then attacked at three in the morning. They were completely repulsed. French counter-attacks progressed north-westward of Thiaumont Farm. There has been intense bombardment of our lines at Douaumont and Vaux, also Elz Chantillon. The French have had brilliant minor successes in Argonne, capturing two German posts and several entrenchments.

THREE GERMAN ATTACKS IN GREAT STRENGTH SHATTERED.

PARIS, May 10.

A communique says: Our artillery in Champagne bombarded German trenches and batteries north of Ville-sur-Tourbe and communication roads at Sommeper. The bombardment was less intense on the left of the Meuse.

An attempt made by the enemy to attack a trench west of Hill 304 was stopped dead by our fire.

There has been an intermittent cannonade on the right of the Meuse and in Woivre.

Later reports show that the Germans on Monday night in the region of Hill 304 delivered three most violent attacks in great strength—the one mentioned in the afternoon communique against Hill 287, the second against Hill 304 and the third in the woods west of Hill 304. All were shattered by our fire with heavy loss to the enemy.

THE BRITISH FRONT.

LONDON, May 10.

Official. Last night there was mining activity between Neville St. Val and Sonches, and also north-east of Ypres, without any change in the situation. There was very little and unimportant artillery activity.

KAISER AND PEACE.

REPORTED PERSONAL LETTER TO PRESIDENT WILSON.

LONDON, May 10.

The "Daily Telegraph" learns that the Kaiser has personally written a letter to President Wilson appealing to him to urge the Entente not to prolong indefinitely "useless" efforts of revenge.

AMERICA'S REPLY TO GERMANY.

NEW YORK, May 9.

General satisfaction is expressed with President Wilson's reply to the German Note.

THE RUSSIAN FRONT.

GERMANS BATTERING IKSKULL BRIDGEHEAD.

PETROGRAD, May 9.

A communique states that the Germans continue to batter the bridgehead at Ikskull.

STUBBORN TURKISH ATTACKS.

RUSSIANS STEADILY ADVANCING TOWARDS BAGDAD.

PETROGRAD, May 9.

To-day's communique says: The Turks delivered stubborn attacks on the Russian positions at Erzindjan, but stopped in the evening after suffering crushing losses.

The Russians are steadily advancing in the direction of the Diarbekir and Bagdad.

THE PRINCE OF WALES IN ITALY.

ROME, May 9.

H. R. H. the Prince of Wales, with King Emmanuel has made a prolonged tour of the Italian fronts and they were everywhere heartily cheered.

The visit of the Prince has given great satisfaction to the Italians.

SIXTY GERMAN AEROPLANES DESTROYED BY FIRE.

COPENHAGEN, May 9.

A factory with sixty German aeroplanes has been destroyed by fire at Altona (close to Hamburg).

BELGIAN ADVANCE IN AFRICA.

HAVER, May 9.

A Belgian communique states that the Belgians have advanced to Lake Mohai in German East Africa. The enemy withdrew.

SICK AND WOUNDED FROM KUT.

LONDON, May 9.

The War Office says General Lake reports that a further 453 sick and wounded have left Kut and arrived at Headquarters, making a total of 1,073. A hospital ship has returned to Kut for the last party.

THE TORPEDOING OF THE "CYMRIC."

LONDON, May 10.

The White Star liner "Cymric" sank this morning. All on board were saved.

A Dutch steamer saved 107 persons from the "Cymric."

The explosion of the torpedo killed five.

The s.s. "Cymric" was unarmed when she was torpedoed, 138 miles from land. The torpedo entered the engine-room.

WAR IN THE AIR.

PORT SAID, ATTACKED.

LONDON, May 9.

A War Office announcement says: In an aerial combat a British aeroplane was forced to descend owing to a perforated tank, but succeeded in reaching the British lines.

Two hostile aeroplanes attacked Port Said, but were quickly driven off by anti-aircraft guns. Nine bombs were dropped, wounding three civilians. No damage was done.

GERMANS SENTENCED FOR CONSPIRACY TO DESTROY SHIPS.

NEW YORK, May 10.

The Germans Fey, Scholz and Deche have been sentenced to eight, four and two years respectively in a penitentiary for conspiring to destroy munition ships with bombs.

IRELAND AND THE MILITARY SERVICE BILL.

GOVERNMENT OBJECTION TO IRELAND'S INCLUSION.

LONDON, May 9.

In Committee of the House of Commons on the Military Service Bill, Sir J. B. Lonsdale (Mid Armagh) moved that Ireland be included in the Bill.

Mr. Asquith opposed the amendment on the grounds of the urgency of the measure and the unavailability of causing a controversy in Ireland after the recent terrible outbreak, which he believed would lead to the greater unity of loyal Irishmen and the ultimate good of Ireland and the Empire.

Mr. John Redmond pointed out that over 150,000 Irishmen in the Army were opposed to conscription because it was the worst way of getting men in Ireland. He beseeched the House to drop the amendment and he urged that a large generous view should be taken so that out of the turmoil and tragedy might be found a means of ending the difficulties and forming a united Ireland, where the people themselves have both the responsibility and the power of government.

Lieut.-Col. Churchill urged the importance of securing fresh supplies of men from Ireland, but felt a difficulty in pressing the question against Mr. Redmond's opinion.

The amendment to include Ireland was negatived without a division. Mr. McNeill moved to omit the age limit with a view to its being fixed from time to time by Order in Council.

Sir Edward Carson urged the Government to take power to raise the age limit above 41.

Mr. Walter Long declared that the Government would adhere to the limits 18 and 41 which the Army Council considered would give them all the men they required.

THE CASUALTIES IN IRELAND.

LONDON, May 10.

Mr. Asquith announced in the House of Commons that the casualties in the Army in Dublin were 17 officers killed and 46 wounded and in the ranks 46 killed, 311 wounded and 9 missing.

The figures for the Constabulary were: 15 killed and 26 wounded; for the Navy, 1 killed and 2 wounded; and for the Volunteers 5 killed and 3 wounded.

RUSSIAN PARLIAMENTARIANS IN ENGLAND.

LONDON, May 10.

His Majesty the King has cordially welcomed a party of members of the Duma at Buckingham Palace. His Majesty expressed his heartfelt desire that Great Britain and Russia will remain firmly united after victory.

He paid a warm tribute to the marvellous achievements of the Russians and rejoiced that gallant British sailors were able to co-operate with their Russian comrades; also that Great Britain was able to effectively assist Russia in other ways. The visitors would see how wholeheartedly the British Empire was performing its part and how ready it was to make every sacrifice for the cause of the Allies.

LATER.

A Government banquet was given to the visitors at Lancaster House. There were ten tables, each being presided over by a member of the Cabinet.

Mr. Asquith, as Chairman, gave the toast of "Our Guests" and paid a tribute to the exploits of the Russian armies. He hoped to show the visitors what we had done for the Allied cause. The work of the Navy was nowhere better known than in Russia. He dwelt upon the cordial relations in the East between Great Britain and Russia. Mr. Sazonoff and Sir Edward Grey had reached accords of incalculable value which had blotted out all the misunderstandings of the past, and there was a daily growing sense of intimacy and unity between the British and Russian peoples. The clumsy, blundering attempts of Germany to separate the Allies were foredoomed to failure. Germany, like ourselves, knew we must conquer if we continued united. "In this knowledge," said Mr. Asquith, "we stand together; however long and however severe the test of endurance, until our enemies are beaten to the ground."

GERMANS SENTENCED FOR CONSPIRACY TO DESTROY SHIPS.

NEW YORK, May 10.

The Germans Fey, Scholz and Deche have been sentenced to eight, four and two years respectively in a penitentiary for conspiring to destroy munition ships with bombs.

MEXICO AND THE SILVER MARKET.

LONDON, May 10.

Mexico has prohibited the export of silver.

VENEZUELA RE-ENTERS GREEK POLITICS.

ATRENS, May 10.

M. Venezelos' re-entry into Greek politics has been a magnificent triumph. He was returned for Mytilene by 1,200 votes against 110 blanks. The return of the "Venezelist" candidate at Drama is assured. This is most significant in view of the fact that the local important Turkish population has hitherto been hostile to the Venezelists.

MARRIED MEN ABROAD TO RETURN HOME.

LONDON, May 9.

The Rt. Hon. Sir G. R. Cave, K.C. (Solicitor General) stated in the House of Commons that married men eligible for military service, now abroad but usually resident in Great Britain, must return forthwith and report for military purposes.

THE BRITISH PROHIBITION OF IMPORTS.

LONDON, May 10.

Mr. Ruxwain stated in the House of Commons that rubber tyres and animal ivory cannot be included in the prohibited imports.

LIEUT.-COLONEL CHURCHILL.

LONDON, May 9.

It is understood that Mr. Winston Churchill will resume his Parliamentary duties.

THE BURIAL OF INDIAN SOLDIERS.

LONDON, May 9.

Mr. Chamberlain, Secretary for India, announces that interments of Mohammedan soldiers who have died at the front will be carried out by their fellows in accordance with their religious rituals. Careful records of all such burials will be kept, so that permanent headstones may be put up. Crematoria for Hindus are being provided at the larger base hospitals.

CHINA MERCHANTS' CO. DEMAND FOR INDEMNITIES.

In connection with the sinking of the C.M.S. Hsin-yu, resulting in considerable loss of life, the directors of the China Merchants' S.N. Co. have applied to the Peking Government for indemnification in respect of the lives of the Company's employees as well as the cost of the ship. Their claim is based on the contention that the steamer would not have met such an ill-fated end had she not been commandeered by the Ministries of War and of Marine. The Government has telegraphed a reply, promising to pay indemnities after investigation.

THE DIRECTORY OF THE FAR EAST.

The well-known Red Book, the Directory and Chronicle for China, Japan, the Straits Settlements, published annually by the Hongkong Daily Press Ltd., makes its appearance rather late this year owing to the fact that a consignment of paper was lost on a ship torpedoed by a German submarine. The delay thus caused has probably been of some advantage to the book as it permitted of corrections being made later than would otherwise have been the case. Only the compilers of such directories are able to appreciate how very numerous are the changes which take place from year to year in the foreign populations of Eastern ports, making annual publication very desirable and necessary. The Directory, which is now in the fifty-fourth year of its publication, is so well-known throughout the East as an indispensable office requisite that it requires no words of ours to recommend it. All we need say is that, as usual, both the Directory and the Chronicle sections of the book have been brought well up to date; the book is well printed and the entire production is a credit to the publishers. We might add that notwithstanding the high cost of paper the price of the book remains the same as it has always been.

PEARS-LEVER COMBINE.

The combination of the two great soap firms of Pears and Lever was referred to in the King's Bench recently by Sir John Simon.

Apparently, through a misunderstanding, a dispute arose over the commission due to Major Sir Edward Coates, M.P., as intermediary, but this was now settled to the satisfaction of both Sir Edward and Sir W. Lever.

Mr. Justice Darling: These two businesses are now amalgamated, and you won't be able to tell Pears from Sunlight, and either of them from Monkey Brand. (Laughter.)

A GOOD RULE FOR THE HOME.

MAKE it a rule of your home to always keep on hand a bottle of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy as a safeguard against bowel complaints. It always cures promptly and no household is safe without it. For sale by all Chemists and Storekeepers.

THE SITUATION IN CHINA.

(Wah Tsz Yat Po's Service.)

PEKING, May 10.

The Foreign Press publishes a report that Tsinanfu in Shantung, and that the Province of Szechuan have declared independence, but both reports are denied by officials.

SHANGHAI, May 10.

Wong Hsing, the leader of the Second Revolution at Nanking, arrived from Tokyo yesterday by the Shingo-maru.

It is reported that the Governor of Szechuan has declared the independence of the province.

Several hundred revolutionists led by Kuo Chen arrived at Chowchuen from Tsinanfu by train. They met with but slight resistance on entering the city. They then attacked Wicksien, defeating the troops there.

Kuo Chen was famous as the commander who held the Woosung forts during the Second Revolution.

Generals Fung Kok Chang, Chang Hsun, and Ni Sze Chung have telegraphed to Tuan Ki Sui (Prime Minister) and the loyal provinces proposing a conference at Nanking to discuss peace and the question of the Presidency.

It is understood that Tuan Ki Sui will send a representative and that he has let it be known that if no satisfactory result ensues from the Conference the Government will use force against the provinces in revolt.

THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY.

PEKING, May 10.

The reorganisation of the National Assembly will be proclaimed this month. The first election will take place in July, the second in August and the Assembly will be convoked in September.

THE PRESIDENT SEEKING A LOAN.

PEKING, May 10.

President Yuan Shih Kai proposed to borrow on his own responsibility from financiers in Tientsin a sum of \$1,000,000, but the financiers offer only \$400,000.

THE SHANGHAI RACES.

The following results were received too late for insertion in our last night's issue:

THE PEARL HARBOR HANDICAP. One mile and a quarter.

Mr. Ezra's Nomadic J. I. Ezra—1

Mr. Peacock's The Buzzard Hill—2

Mr. N. W. Hickling's Battle-Dawn Stewart—3

Time, 2min. 52 2/3secs.

THE MANCHE STAKES. One-mile and a quarter.

Mr. Henry Morris' Cranfield Stewart—1

Mr. Ezra's Silverwood J. I. Ezra—2

Mr. Ellis Kudoorie's Cocoa Chief Hill—3

Time, 2min. 53 3/4secs.

THE CHAMPION SWEEPSTAKES. One mile and a quarter.

Mr. Henry Morris' Beaconsfield Stewart—1

Mr. Blix's Hazelnut Hill—2

Major Nathan's Paragon Waite—3

Time, 2min. 49 3/4secs.

THE NINE DEMONSTRATION CUP. Three-quarters of a mile.

Mr. Robson's The Poetical Bird Waite—1

Mr. John Peel's Cream Cheese Johnstone—2

Misses. Toeg and Speelman's Toki Toki—3

Time, 1min. 39 2/5secs.

To-day's Advertisements

ORGAN RECITAL

MONDAY, May 15th

at 5.30 p.m.

IN

St. John's Cathedral

Vocalist:

Mrs. W. B. WALKER.

(Continued on page 8.)

CROUP.

THIS disease is so dangerous and so rapid in its development that every mother of young children should be prepared for it. It is very risky to wait until the attack of croup appears and then send for medicine and let the child suffer until it can be obtained. Chamberlain's Cough Remedy is prompt and effective and has never been known to fail in any case. Always have a bottle in the home. For sale by all Chemists and Storekeepers.

CALLICURA

THE NEW AND ORBAIN

CURE FOR CORNS

WITHOUT PAIN OR INCONVENIENCE.

THIS PREPARATION DIFFERS FROM AND ENTIRELY SUPERSEDES ALL THE ADVERTISED PLASTERS AND SOLVENTS. IT GIVES IMMEDIATE RELIEF AND EFFECTS A SPEEDY CURE.

IT IS NOT A CAUSTIC, BUT A SOLVENT OF THE DECAYED CUTICLE; AND WILL EFFECT A CURE WHERE ALL OTHER APPLICATIONS HAVE FAILED.

PRICE 60 cents per bottle.

PREPARED ONLY BY

THE QUEEN'S DISPENSARY.

HARPER & Co., Ltd.

TEL. 492.

31, Queen's Road Central.

THE ONLY EXCLUSIVE

ENGLISH TAILORS

IN THE COLONY.

Diss Bros

No. 1, WYNDHAM ST.
(Flower Street)
ESTABLISHED 1807

A handy lad with a hammer can do it well! But we employ men who are expert to demonstrate the best way to use

"MALTHOID"

These men have learned from experience and will give you the benefit of their experience

FREE!

It will make a great difference in your roof!

CHEAP! CLEAN! WATERPROOF! "MALTHOID" LIGHT! SAFE! SNOWPROOF!

Agents, BRADLEY & Co., Ltd. HONGKONG.



"D. C. L."

Malt Extract

with

Cod Liver Oil

Is made from the finest selected Barley and malted with the greatest care on the Company's own premises.

THE DISTILLERS COMPANY, LTD.

EDINBURGH.

Price per 1 lb. Jar - - - - \$1.00

" " 2 lb. Jar - - - - \$1.80

SOLE AGENTS

GANDE, PRICE & Co., Ltd.

4, Queen's Road Central.

Tel. No. 135.

HONGKONG.

SHIPPING

P. & O. S. N. Co.

ROYAL MAIL SERVICE.

WILL dispatch VESSELS to the Undermentioned PORTS on or about the DATE named:-

For	Steamers	To Sail On	Particulars
LONDON & BOMBAY via NANKIN	SPORLE, PANGL, COBO, Capt. G. Manley	10th May	Connecting at Cebu with Mail S.S. Kermadec
SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBÉ, NYANZA and YOKOHAMA	Capt. S. Barnham	About 20th May	Direct Service
LONDON & BOMBAY via NOVARA	SPORLE, PANGL, COBO, Capt. H. R. Hetherington, R.N.R.	Noon 2nd June	Connecting at Cebu with Mail S.S. Kermadec
SHANGHAI	NAGAYA (Capt. A. R. Garwood, R.N.R.)	About 2nd June	Direct Service

Wireless on all steamers. Return tickets at a fare and a-half available to Europe for two years, or Intermediate Rates for six months. Round-the-world and through tickets to New York, at Special Rates.

For PASSAGE RATES, HAND-BOARDS, and FREIGHTS, apply to E. V. D. PARR, Acting Superintendent.

P. & O. S. N. Co. Office,



O. S. K.

OSAKA SHOSHEN KAISHA.

REGULAR SERVICES, PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

(Subject to Alteration)

AMERICAN LINE. FOR VICTORIA, SEATTLE AND TACOMA via SHANGHAI, MANILA, KEELUNG, NAGASAKI, MOJI, KOBÉ, YOKKAICHI and YOKOHAMA.

* CANADA MARU Friday, 26th May, at 3 p.m.
* TACOMA MARU Monday, 22nd June, at 3 p.m.
* Omitting Shanghai and Nagasaki. * Omitting Manila and Nagasaki.

BOMBAY LINE. FOR BOMBAY, VIA SINGAPORE, PORT SWETTENHAM, PENANG AND COLOMBO.

* MALAY MARU Saturday, 2nd June, at 7 a.m.

FORMOSAN LINE. FOR TAMSUI, KEELUNG AND ANPING, TAKAO, VIA SWATOW, AMOY.

* KAIYO MARU Sunday, 14th May, at Noon.
* AMAKUSA MARU Sunday, 21st May, at Noon.
* SOSHU MARU Wednesday, 24th May, at 8 a.m.

* Proceeding to Tamsui and Keelung.
* Proceeding to Anping and Takao.

These Formosan Lines will arrive at and depart from the SOON YIP WHARF near the Harbour Office.

For further information, apply to:-

E. YAMAUCHI, Manager.

No. 1, Queen's Building.

THE EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN STEAMSHIP CO.

MAIL



LIMITED.

MAIL

SERVICE

TO AUSTRALIA.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION WITHOUT NOTICE.

Steamers	Arrive Hongkong from Australia	Leave Hongkong for Australia
ST. ALBANS	8th May	2nd June, at 11 a.m.
EMPIRE	10th June	1st July, at 11 a.m.
EASTERN		

THE above Steamers are fitted with Refrigerating Machinery, ensuring a plentiful supply of Ice, Fresh Provisions, etc., and are lighted throughout with Electricity. All State-Rooms have Electric Fans. A daily qualified Doctor and Stewardess are carried. All Steamers fitted with Wireless Telegraphy.

For further particulars, apply to GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO. Agents.

NATAL LINE OF STEAMERS

TAKING cargo on through Bills of Lading to SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS with transhipment at CAIRO, in conjunction with the INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO. LTD. and APCAR LINE.

Steamer from Hongkong	On or about	Connecting at Calcutta with	On or about

For Freight and further particulars apply to DODWELL & CO., LTD., Agents.

HONGKONG—NEW YORK

REGULAR SAILINGS via PORTS and SUEZ PANAMA CANALS.

(With liberty to call at the Mideast Coast.)

For NEW YORK via SUEZ CANAL or CAPE of GOOD HOPE.

For Freight & further particulars, apply to

DODWELL & CO., LTD., Agents.

THE NANYO YUSEN KAISHA

(SOUTH SEA MAIL S. S. CO.)

Regular Service of Steamers between Japan, Hongkong, Singapore, Batavia, Samarang and Sourabaya.

S.S. PORNEO MARU, For Batavia, Cheribon, Samarang, Sourabaya, Macassar & Balikpapan	Sails on or about
S.S. RIOJUN MARU, For Moji, Kobe & Yokohama	16th May
S.S. RANRI MARU, For Moji, Kobe & Yokohama	18th May
S.S. HOKUTOMARU, For Batavia, Cheribon, Samarang, Sourabaya, Macassar & Balikpapan	1st June
S.S. RIOJUN MARU, For Batavia, Cheribon, Samarang, Sourabaya, Macassar & Balikpapan	8th June
S.S. RANRI MARU, For Batavia, Cheribon, Samarang, Sourabaya, Macassar & Balikpapan	29th June

For Freight or Passage apply to

DODWELL & CO., LTD., Agents.

SHIPPING

C. N. C. CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION

For	Steamers	To Sail
HONGKONG, PAKHOI & HAIPHONG	SHANGHAI	May 12, at 10 a.m.
MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO	CHINA	May 16, at 4 p.m.

DIRECT SAILINGS TO WEST RIVER—Twice Weekly.

S.S. 'LINTAN' and S.S. 'SANU'.

MANILA LINE. Twin Screw Steamers 'Chinua', 'Taming' & 'Tean'. Excellent Saloon accommodation amidst Electric Fans fitted. Extra state-rooms on deck, aft on 'Taming' and 'Tean'.

SHANGHAI LINE—PASSENGERS, MAILS & CARGO.

S.S. 'Anhui', 'Chenan', 'Luchow', 'Yingchow', 'Shantung' and 'Sinkiang', with excellent accommodation. Electric Light and Fans in Saloon and State-rooms, maintain a regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai, leaving Hongkong for Shanghai direct every Tuesday and Sunday, taking cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transhipment at Woosung.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, AGENTS.

Telephone No. 38.

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LD.

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

For	Steamers	To Sail
SINGAPORE & PENANG	ATONGSANG	Friday, May 12, at 3 p.m.
YOKOHAMA, KOBÉ & MOJI	ATONGSANG	Saturday, May 13, Daylight.
MANILA	YUENSANG	Saturday, May 13, at 3 p.m.
HONGKONG & HAIPHONG	TAHSANG	Sunday, May 14, at 8 a.m.
KOBÉ & MOJI	FOOKSANG	Tuesday, May 16, Daylight.
MANILA	LOONGSANG	Saturday, May 20, at 3 p.m.

RETURN TOURS TO JAPAN.

THE steamers Kuchong, Namsang, Loisang & Fookang leave about every 3 weeks generally call at Shanghai en route for Japan returning via Kobe (Inland Sea) and Moji to Hongkong. Time occupied 23 days. This service is supplemented by the Yaching, Kuchang leaving Hongkong at regular intervals for Yokohama (when sufficient inducement is offered) Kobe & Moji and returning thence direct to Hongkong. Time occupied 19 days.

These vessels have all modern improvements and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

A duly qualified Surgeon is also carried.

Steamers have superior accommodation for First-Class Passengers and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

Taking Cargo on Through Bills of Lading to Yangtze Ports, Chefoo, Tientsin, Dairen, Weihaiwei.

Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to Kudat, Lahad Datu, Simpohna, Tawau, Usukan, Jesselton and Labuan.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., General Managers.

Telephone No. 215.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LD.

NEW SERVICE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN

YOKOHAMA, KOBÉ, HONGKONG & RANGOON.

Steamers are despatched EASTWARD and WESTWARD at regular intervals taking Passengers and Cargo at Current Rates.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., Agents.

Telephone No. 215.



R.M.S.P. THE ROYAL MAIL STEAM PACKET CO.

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG, SUBJECT TO CHANGE WITHOUT NOTICE.

For	Steamers	DATE OF DEPARTURE
LONDON	MERIONETHSHIRE	13th May

HOMEWARD.

For

TRANS-PACIFIC SERVICE.

Sailing to VICTORIA, VANCOUVER, SEATTLE, TACOMA and PORTLAND.

For freight and further particulars, apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., AGENTS.

Telephone No. 215 Sub. Ex. 10.

BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.

APCAR LINE.

REGULAR SERVICE BETWEEN

CALCUTTA, STRAITS, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI AND JAPAN PORTS.

EASTWARD.

WESTWARD.

The above Steamer has excellent saloon accommodations for passengers and is fitted with all modern conveniences and carries a duly qualified surgeon.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

DAVID HASSON & CO., LTD., AGENTS.

SHIPPING

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO. LTD.

HONGKONG & SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.

REGULAR SERVICE of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good Accommodation for First Class Passengers, Electric Light and Fans in State-rooms and Saloons. Excellent Cuisine.

SWATOW, AMOY & FOOCHEW AND RETURN.

(Occupying 9 to 10 Days)

STEAMSHIP	CAPTAIN	LEAVING
HAITAN	Capt. J. S. Thomson	FRIDAY, 12th May at 2 p.m.
HAIHONG	Capt. J. W. Evans	TUESDAY, 16th May at 2 p.m.

SWATOW.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier).

For Freight and Passage apply to—

DOUGLAS LAFRAIK & Co, General Managers.



TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

SAN FRANCISCO LINE.

via SHANGHAI, MANILA, the INLAND SEA, JAPAN & HONOLULU.

Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to change without notice.

Steamer	Tons & Speed	Leave Hongkong
NIIPPON MARU	11,000-15 knots	Tues., 16th May at 10.30 a.m.
SEIYO MARU	14,000-14 knots	Tues., 16th May at Noon
SEIYO MARU	22,000-21 knots	Wed., 31st May at Noon
DAIREN MARU	9,000-12 knots	Sat., 3rd June at Noon
JIYUO MARU	9,000-12 knots	Mon., 26th June at Noon
SEIYO MARU	9,000-12 knots	Tues., 4th July at 10.30 a.m.
KWANTO MARU	9,000-12 knots	Sat., 8th July at Noon
SEIYO MARU	17,000-14 knots	Tues., 11th July at Noon
TENYO MARU	22,000-21 knots	Tues., 18th July at Noon

* Proceeding to South American Ports. * Via MANILA, Omitting Shanghai.

First Class to London. * Cargo only. Return (6 months) £150.

" " " New York. * £60. " " £96-10.

" " " San Francisco. * £45. " " £85.

SPECIAL RATES given to Naval and Military, Civil Servants, Missionaries, etc. ROUND THE WORLD tickets issued in connection with all the principal Mail Lines and the Trans-Siberian Railway.

Passengers may travel by Railway between Ports of Call in Japan free of charge.

SOUTH AMERICA LINE.

For Japan Ports, Honolulu, San Francisco, Los Angeles, Salina Cruz, Balboa, Callao, Arica, Iquique and Valparaiso.

Thence by Trans Andean Route to Buenos Aires, etc.

Steamer. Tons & Speed. Sailing.

SEIYO MARU 14,000-14 knots Tuesday, 16th May at Noon.

For full particulars as to Passage and Freight apply to

K. DOI Acting Agent.

Telephone 761. KING'S BUILDING (Opposite Blake Pier).

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

(THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.)

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG—SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

DESTINATION.	STEAMERS.	Displacement	SAILING DATE.
LONDON via SINGAPORE, MALACCA, PENANG, COLOMBO, DUREAN, CAPE TOWN and TENERIFE	* KAGA MARU, Capt. Tozawa, Tons 13,500		THURSDAY, 25th May, at Noon.
	* KAMO MARU, Capt. Shimizu, Tons 16,000		THURSDAY, 9th June, at Noon.
VICTORIA, B.C. & SEATTLE via KEELUNG, SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBÉ, YOKKAICHI, SHIMIZU & YOKOHAMA	* KAMAKURA MARU, Capt. Kusano, Tons 12,400		TUESDAY, 19th May, at 4 p.m.
	* YOKOHAMA MARU, Capt. Shinohara, Tons 12,300		WEDNESDAY, 7th June, at 4 p.m.
SYDNEY and MELBOURNE via MANILA, THURSDAY ISLAND, TOWNSVILLE and BRISBANE	* SAKI MARU, Capt. Yoshida, Tons 12,500		TUESDAY, 16th May, at 11 a.m.
	* TANGO MARU, Capt. Takano, Tons 13,600		TUESDAY, 13th June, at 4 p.m.
KOBÉ & YOKOHAMA	* CEYLON MARU, Capt. Elgo, Tons 10,000		SATURDAY, 13th May, at Noon.
CALCUTTA via SINGAPORE, PENANG & RANGOON	* JINSEN MARU, Capt. Takahashi, Tons 9,000		FRIDAY, 18th May, at Noon.
BOMBAY via SINGAPORE, MALACCA and COLOMBO	* HANGCON MARU, Capt. Hori, Tons 8,000		MONDAY, 22nd May, at Noon.
NAGASAKI, KOBÉ & YOKOHAMA	* TANGO MARU, Capt. Takano, Tons 13,500		SATURDAY, 13th May, at 10 a.m.
SHANGHAI & KOBÉ	* KATORI MARU, Capt. Kon, Tons 21,000		THURSDAY, 18th May, at 10 a.m.
MOJI & KOBÉ	* YETOROFU MARU, Capt. Kogura, Tons 8,800		SATURDAY, 20th May, at Noon.

* Wireless Telegraphy.

SOME PRINCIPAL FARES.

To London 1st single	Ten 650.
" " 2nd single	" 375.
" " 2nd single	" 430.
" " 2nd single	" 650.
To London via New York	207. 2.
" " via Montreal	266. 15.
To Victoria, Vancouver, Seattle	1st Single ... 230.
" " 1st Return	" 245.
To Sydney, 1st Single	240.
" " 1st Return	275. 11.
To Yokohama, 1st Return	\$150.
" " 2nd	" 90.
" " 2nd	" 83.
Round-the-World	Tour No. 1, £112. 8.
" " 2	" £111. 17.

Telephone No. 272.

T. KUSUMOTO, Manager.

SHIPPING

P. & O. S. N. Co.

STEAM FOR

STRAITS, COLOMBO, AUSTRALIA, BOMBAY, EGYPT, MEDITERRANEAN PORTS, AND LONDON.

Through Bills of Lading issued for DATA VIA PERSIAN GULF, CONTINENTAL, AMERICAN AND SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS.

THE Steamship 'YAMATO', Captain G. Manley, carrying His Majesty's Mails will be despatched from this port on or about FRIDAY, the 19th May, 1916, taking Passengers and Cargo for the above ports in connection with the Company's Steamship 'Karmala' from Colombo. Passengers accommodation in which vessel is secured before departure from Hongkong.

Silk and Valuables, and Tea and Cargo for Italy, France, and London (under arrangement) will be transhipped at Colombo into the mail steamer proceeding direct to Marseilles and London. Other Cargo for London etc. will be conveyed via Bombay per s.s. 'Calcutta' due in London about 2nd July, 1916.

Parcels will be received at this Office until 4 p.m. the day before sailing. The contents and value of all packages are required.

For further particulars, apply to E. V. D. PARR, Acting Superintendent.

Hongkong, May 6, 1916.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

THE FINE NEW AMERICAN S.S. "FLORIDIAN"

Will be despatched about 30th May, taking cargo for SAN FRANCISCO and for Overland Points in the United States.

For freight and further particulars apply to

DODWELL & CO., LTD. Agents.

Hongkong, March 24, 1916. 472

NOTICES TO CONSIGNEES

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO via HONOLULU, JAPAN PORTS AND SHANGHAI

THE Steamship "NIPPON MARU"

The above named Steamer having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby notified to send in their Bills of Lading for countersignature, and to take immediate delivery of Cargo from alongside.

Cargo remaining undelivered on TUESDAY, May 9th, will be landed at Consignees' risk and expense, and delivery must then be taken from the Company's Godown. Storage charges will be assessed on all Cargo remaining undelivered on 14th May at 5 p.m.

No Fire Insurance whatever will be effected.

No claims will be recognised after the Goods have left the Steamer or Godown.

All chafed and otherwise damaged Cargo will be landed into the Company's Godown, where they will be examined on 17th May, at 10 a.m.

No Claims will be recognised if filed after the 22nd May, 1916.

E. DOI, Acting Agent.

Hongkong, May 9, 1916. 635

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM CALCUTTA, PENANG AND SINGAPORE.

THE S.S. "KUNISANG" having arrived from the above ports, Consignees of Cargo by her are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra-hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf & Godown Co., Ltd., whence, and/or from the wharves, delivery may be obtained.

Goods not cleared by the 13th May, will be subject to risk.

All broken, chafed and damaged packages are to be left in the Godowns where they will be examined. Claims against the steamer must be presented within 10 days of arrival otherwise they will not be recognised.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.

SHIPPING

P. & O. S. N. CO.

ROYAL MAIL SERVICE

UNDER CONTRACT WITH HIS MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT

MARSEILLES AND LONDON,

TAKING PASSENGERS AND CARGO TO
STRAITS, COLOMBO, INDIA, AUSTRALASIA, EGYPT, &c.

Steamers	Leave Hongkong	Connecting Mail	Due at	Due
to	on	from	Marseilles	London
Colombo	Friday	Colombo	1916	1916
NANKIN	May 19	KARMALA	June 19	June 28
NOVARA	June 2	MOREA	July 3	July 10
NAGOYA	June 16	KHYBER	July 17	July 24
NANZAN	June 30	Through Steamer	July 31	Aug. 7
NELLORE	July 14	Through Steamer	August 14	Aug. 21
NANKIN	July 28	Through Steamer	August 28	Sept. 4
NOVARA	Aug. 11	Through Steamer	Sept. 11	Sept. 18

Passengers change Stations at COLOMBO
Accommodation in the connecting Steamer from COLOMBO is definitely reserved in Hongkong at the time of Booking.
On the Australian Route Tickets interchangeable with Orient Line.

SAILINGS DIRECT TO

SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

S. S.	Leave Hongkong About
NOVARA	WEDNESDAY, 10th May.
NYANZA	TUESDAY, 30th May.
NAGOYA	SATURDAY, 3rd June.
NELLORE	SATURDAY, 17th June.

Passengers may travel by Railway in Japan between Ports of Call free of charge.
Return Tickets are available by Messageries Maritimes Company, Shanghai only.

IN ADDITION TO THE ABOVE MAIL STEAMERS,
INTERMEDIATE (Non-Transshipment) STEAMERS
WILL LEAVE DIRECT FOR
MARSEILLES AND LONDON,
Calling at SINGAPORE, PORT SWETENHAM, PENANG, COLOMBO
AND PORT SAID.
CARRYING 1st AND 2nd CLASS PASSENGERS AT REDUCED RATES.
PROPOSED SAILINGS:

Steamers	Leave Hongkong	Leave Suez	Due at Marseilles	Due at London
NOVARA	Aug. 16	Aug. 21	Sept. 20	Sept. 29

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY FITTED ON ALL STEAMERS.
All Cabins are fitted with Electric Fans free of charge and each Berth furnished with an Electric Reading Lamp.
Passenger Tickets interchangeable with the British India Co.
Round the World Tickets and Through Tickets to New York in connection with the Principal Mail Lines.
Return Tickets at fare and a half available to Europe for Two Years: or to Intermediate Ports for Six Months.
Owing to the War in Europe Steamers and Sailing dates are liable to be cancelled or altered without notice.
For Further Information, Passage Fares, Freight, Handbooks, etc., apply to
E. V. D. PARR,
Acting Superintendent.

CHINA MAIL S. S. CO., LTD.

FREIGHT AND PASSENGERS.

S.S. CHINA

WILL SAIL FROM HONGKONG FOR

SAN FRANCISCO

VIA SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, YOKOHAMA & HONOLULU.
JUNE 23-AUGUST 29-NOVEMBER 4.

AN UNSURPASSED HIGH CLASS PASSENGER
SERVICE AT INTERMEDIATE RATES.

O. H. RITTER, Freight and Passenger Agent,
Prince's Buildings, Ice House Street.

INDIAN AFRICAN LINE.

Cargo carried on through Bills of Lading from HONGKONG to BEIRA DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN, EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN with transshipment at COLOMBO to Steamers of the INDIAN AFRICAN LINE.

PROPOSED SAILING.

FROM HONGKONG: Connecting with FROM COLOMBO:

EXCELLENT ACCOMMODATION FOR 1st AND 2nd CLASS PASSENGERS.

ORIENTAL AFRICAN LINE.

Regular Direct Service from JAPAN, CHINA AND STRAITS TO BEIRA DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN, EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN, calling at MAURITIUS en route and affording the Quickest Freight Transport from the ORIENT to SOUTH AFRICA.

PROPOSED SAILINGS.

S.S. "JESERIO" from Hongkong About 5th June.

For Rates of Freight apply to
THE BANK LINE, LIMITED.
MANAGING AGENTS.

"ELLERMAN" LINE.

(Ellerman & Bucknall Steamship Co., Ltd.)

JAPAN, CHINA AND STRAITS

TO

UNITED KINGDOM & CONTINENT.

For STRAITS SAILS:
LONDON "CITY OF LINCOLN" On 21st June.
LONDON & SWANSEA "CITY OF BOMBAY" On 22nd June.
Steamers proceed via Suez Canal or Cape of Good Hope at Owners' option.
Subject to change without notice.
For rates of freight and further information apply to
THE BANK LINE LTD.
General Agents.

THE MESOPOTAMIAN CAMPAIGN.

DEBATE IN THE HOUSE OF LORDS.

LONDON, March 30.

In the House of Lords today Lord Bessborough asked whether the General Officer Commanding the British Forces now besieged at Kut-el-Amara had recommended, or was responsible for, the decision to advance on Ctesiphon, or whether, in carrying out that advance, he was only acting under the direct order of the General Officer Commanding the Forces in Mesopotamia. He reminded the House that an accident or a reverse in this part of the world would mean the loss of our prestige, and the Turkish would be able to say they had beaten us not only in Europe but in Asia. The Government had said they were anxiously considering the position, but that position was caused by their own folly, their own want of knowledge of war, and by their not paying attention to their policy and then turning it over to the soldier and the sailor to dictate what forces were necessary. All these auxiliary expeditions had been a series of gambles, for political necessities and not for military necessities. He hoped his remarks would not be called mischievous, for he really wanted to help the Government. He had not taken much part in public life lately, but he had written a letter to the Prime Minister which he would have leave to publish by-and-by, and he assured the House that if his advice had been taken the Lusitania would not have been torpedoed and we should not have lost battleships in the Dardanelles. The relief party which had been sent to Kut would itself have to be relieved. The relief expedition ought not to have started till it was absolutely ready and certain to be able to go straight to General Townshend. He would like to know whether General Townshend was responsible for the advance on Baghdad and whether he was consulted as to the number and equipment of the force he considered necessary. It was not so he thought the House should take note of these circumstances and not of the disasters, which really amounted to disasters, and that the Government ought to give more information, particularly with regard to Kut than they had hitherto given.

Lord Bessborough said that it was a representation made by General Townshend prior to his attempted advance on Ctesiphon they would have been addressed to Sir William Nixon, but such recommendation or representation had been reported home. As had been stated by the Secretary for India, the advance was authorized by the Government on the advice of the General Officer Commanding in Mesopotamia and the Government of India. As to whether General Townshend was consulted by the General Officer Commanding, the Government had no information. He was unable to give any promise in regard to the publication of despatches. At this moment, when the campaign was proceeding, it would be in the highest degree injurious to the national welfare that anything of a detailed character in regard to either the past or the present should be made public. Since February 16 the conduct of the operations had been transferred from the India Office to the War Office, and the latter Department was now conducting all branches of the operations in conjunction with the Government of India and its military department. He wished to echo what Lord Bessborough had said in regard to the forces in Mesopotamia. During the arduous operations there the forces, both British and Indian, had displayed qualities of courage and endurance which would compare favourably with those which had been shown in any other field of operations. It was obliged to give this imperfect answer by reason of the public interest. The Government had no wish to evade responsibility for what had taken place, and at the proper time, and when the public interest would not be injured they would be prepared to offer the closest possible scrutiny and examination.

Viscount Midleton, while appreciating the necessity of a certain amount of reticence, expressed a hope that despatches relating to the earlier stages of the operations in Mesopotamia might be published as soon as possible. THE QUESTION OF AN INTERVIEWING FORCE. The Marquess of Crewe said that he had no personal knowledge of what despatches had been received. He appreciated the grounds of the desire that they should be issued, not only on account of their intrinsic interest, but because many had friends and relatives engaged in the operations. He wished to say categorically that there had been no instance in which military operations had taken place in which either the naval or the military commander had been asked by the civil

THE MESOPOTAMIAN CAMPAIGN.

DEBATE IN THE HOUSE OF LORDS.

LONDON, March 30.

In the House of Lords today Lord Bessborough asked whether the General Officer Commanding the British Forces now besieged at Kut-el-Amara had recommended, or was responsible for, the decision to advance on Ctesiphon, or whether, in carrying out that advance, he was only acting under the direct order of the General Officer Commanding the Forces in Mesopotamia. He reminded the House that an accident or a reverse in this part of the world would mean the loss of our prestige, and the Turkish would be able to say they had beaten us not only in Europe but in Asia. The Government had said they were anxiously considering the position, but that position was caused by their own folly, their own want of knowledge of war, and by their not paying attention to their policy and then turning it over to the soldier and the sailor to dictate what forces were necessary. All these auxiliary expeditions had been a series of gambles, for political necessities and not for military necessities. He hoped his remarks would not be called mischievous, for he really wanted to help the Government. He had not taken much part in public life lately, but he had written a letter to the Prime Minister which he would have leave to publish by-and-by, and he assured the House that if his advice had been taken the Lusitania would not have been torpedoed and we should not have lost battleships in the Dardanelles. The relief party which had been sent to Kut would itself have to be relieved. The relief expedition ought not to have started till it was absolutely ready and certain to be able to go straight to General Townshend. He would like to know whether General Townshend was responsible for the advance on Baghdad and whether he was consulted as to the number and equipment of the force he considered necessary. It was not so he thought the House should take note of these circumstances and not of the disasters, which really amounted to disasters, and that the Government ought to give more information, particularly with regard to Kut than they had hitherto given.

Lord Bessborough said that it was a representation made by General Townshend prior to his attempted advance on Ctesiphon they would have been addressed to Sir William Nixon, but such recommendation or representation had been reported home. As had been stated by the Secretary for India, the advance was authorized by the Government on the advice of the General Officer Commanding in Mesopotamia and the Government of India. As to whether General Townshend was consulted by the General Officer Commanding, the Government had no information. He was unable to give any promise in regard to the publication of despatches. At this moment, when the campaign was proceeding, it would be in the highest degree injurious to the national welfare that anything of a detailed character in regard to either the past or the present should be made public. Since February 16 the conduct of the operations had been transferred from the India Office to the War Office, and the latter Department was now conducting all branches of the operations in conjunction with the Government of India and its military department. He wished to echo what Lord Bessborough had said in regard to the forces in Mesopotamia. During the arduous operations there the forces, both British and Indian, had displayed qualities of courage and endurance which would compare favourably with those which had been shown in any other field of operations. It was obliged to give this imperfect answer by reason of the public interest. The Government had no wish to evade responsibility for what had taken place, and at the proper time, and when the public interest would not be injured they would be prepared to offer the closest possible scrutiny and examination.

Viscount Midleton, while appreciating the necessity of a certain amount of reticence, expressed a hope that despatches relating to the earlier stages of the operations in Mesopotamia might be published as soon as possible. THE QUESTION OF AN INTERVIEWING FORCE. The Marquess of Crewe said that he had no personal knowledge of what despatches had been received. He appreciated the grounds of the desire that they should be issued, not only on account of their intrinsic interest, but because many had friends and relatives engaged in the operations. He wished to say categorically that there had been no instance in which military operations had taken place in which either the naval or the military commander had been asked by the civil

power to undertake an operation of any kind with a force which he had declared to be insufficient for the purpose. That statement he made without the smallest reserve, and he hoped that the noble and brilliant lord when next he thought it necessary to offer general criticism against the Government would bear that fact in mind.

GERMAN DECEIT.

REVELATIONS FROM PRISONER'S DIARY.

OFFICIAL GERMAN DECEIT.

Karl Gartner a fellow-belieuer in the 24th Pomeranian Regiment, while on patrol duty on the night of March 14, lost his way and strayed into a French trench near Vaux. Disarmed and taken to the rear, says "The Liberator," he was forced to give up his pocket-book, which contained a long, unfinished letter, of which the following is a translation:—My dear Mother.—I shall confide these lines to Otto Bilsen, who is shortly to be sent to the depot to instruct the new recruits: so I shall speak all the more freely knowing that the postal authorities will not read my correspondence, for we are obliged to send our letters open.

February 21.—Our front is being violently bombarded. We are in reserve and we shall not take part in the attack. We are being kept for the final assault on Verdun.

February 22, 23, 24 and 25.—We are doing absolutely nothing, but the regiments near us have attacked and have suffered badly. It appears that they have seized Douaumont and Vaux, the two principal forts of Verdun. We hear a terrible cannonade, but we see nothing of the battle. We are held in reserve and shall march only when the tide of battle turns one way or the other. The chief of the battalion, whom I have just seen, tells me that we have achieved a great victory.

It appears that all Frenchmen are clamouring for peace. Poincare has written to the Kaiser asking for clemency, but the Kaiser desires to end the war by a military success. When we have seized Verdun by force, there will be an armistice.

We must give up all hope of going to Paris, but we shall occupy Champagne and Bourgoigne during the peace negotiations. You will be able to join me and live near me as if I were in barracks. All the officers of the regiment will send for their wives. We shall all be boarded and lodged at the homes of rich middle-class Frenchmen. No one will dare to say anything to a German woman, because we shall be there!

The weather is awfully here. I almost regret our trench before Dierks (Karl Gartner came from the Russian front). There we had warm trenches, with enamel stoves, and always were there, four furs were taken from us when we came to France. I should be glad to have them here.

February 26.—The battle is raging. We are still out of it. We have been informed of a great naval victory. I am a little deceived. I believed that we should enter Verdun on the 25th at the latest. We should have put up such a fight for the final assault!

February 29.—We are still held in reserve and we have been given some French prisoners to look after. They refuse to reply to us, but look at us with inexpressible hatred. All that will pass after the war.

LEAF OF AWFUL LOSSES.

March 1.—I have emerged from my hole to link up with the division. I have witnessed scenes of horror. Our losses are frightful, but they tell me the French losses are heavier. They have 200,000 killed. They cannot continue the struggle. Our dead are being sent off by rail. This evening we are going into the line.

March 2.—It seems that our losses are still more terrible than I imagined. I have just met Ludwig Heller, my comrade of the 24th. He is in charge of the parties that pick up the dead and gives me the most horrible details of the scenes of carnage which have occurred before Douaumont and Vaux.

March 12.—All that I wrote you, my dear mother, is false. We have been badly informed by the commanders. We are holding the conquered ground at the price of frightful losses and all hope of seizing Verdun must be abandoned. There has been no naval battle. Never again will I be so stupid. The war is going to last indefinitely and there will be neither victor nor vanquished.

You advise me to remain in the army after the war. Never shall I commit such a stupid act. I have carried out my duties as an officer since July 31, 1914, and the second lieutenant, whose rank dates from yesterday, look at me with

THE MESOPOTAMIAN CAMPAIGN.

DEBATE IN THE HOUSE OF LORDS.

LONDON, March 30.

In the House of Lords today Lord Bessborough asked whether the General Officer Commanding the British Forces now besieged at Kut-el-Amara had recommended, or was responsible for, the decision to advance on Ctesiphon, or whether, in carrying out that advance, he was only acting under the direct order of the General Officer Commanding the Forces in Mesopotamia. He reminded the House that an accident or a reverse in this part of the world would mean the loss of our prestige, and the Turkish would be able to say they had beaten us not only in Europe but in Asia. The Government had said they were anxiously considering the position, but that position was caused by their own folly, their own want of knowledge of war, and by their not paying attention to their policy and then turning it over to the soldier and the sailor to dictate what forces were necessary. All these auxiliary expeditions had been a series of gambles, for political necessities and not for military necessities. He hoped his remarks would not be called mischievous, for he really wanted to help the Government. He had not taken much part in public life lately, but he had written a letter to the Prime Minister which he would have leave to publish by-and-by, and he assured the House that if his advice had been taken the Lusitania would not have been torpedoed and we should not have lost battleships in the Dardanelles. The relief party which had been sent to Kut would itself have to be relieved. The relief expedition ought not to have started till it was absolutely ready and certain to be able to go straight to General Townshend. He would like to know whether General Townshend was responsible for the advance on Baghdad and whether he was consulted as to the number and equipment of the force he considered necessary. It was not so he thought the House should take note of these circumstances and not of the disasters, which really amounted to disasters, and that the Government ought to give more information, particularly with regard to Kut than they had hitherto given.

Lord Bessborough said that it was a representation made by General Townshend prior to his attempted advance on Ctesiphon they would have been addressed to Sir William Nixon, but such recommendation or representation had been reported home. As had been stated by the Secretary for India, the advance was authorized by the Government on the advice of the General Officer Commanding in Mesopotamia and the Government of India. As to whether General Townshend was consulted by the General Officer Commanding, the Government had no information. He was unable to give any promise in regard to the publication of despatches. At this moment, when the campaign was proceeding, it would be in the highest degree injurious to the national welfare that anything of a detailed character in regard to either the past or the present should be made public. Since February 16 the conduct of the operations had been transferred from the India Office to the War Office, and the latter Department was now conducting all branches of the operations in conjunction with the Government of India and its military department. He wished to echo what Lord Bessborough had said in regard to the forces in Mesopotamia. During the arduous operations there the forces, both British and Indian, had displayed qualities of courage and endurance which would compare favourably with those which had been shown in any other field of operations. It was obliged to give this imperfect answer by reason of the public interest. The Government had no wish to evade responsibility for what had taken place, and at the proper time, and when the public interest would not be injured they would be prepared to offer the closest possible scrutiny and examination.

Viscount Midleton, while appreciating the necessity of a certain amount of reticence, expressed a hope that despatches relating to the earlier stages of the operations in Mesopotamia might be published as soon as possible. THE QUESTION OF AN INTERVIEWING FORCE. The Marquess of Crewe said that he had no personal knowledge of what despatches had been received. He appreciated the grounds of the desire that they should be issued, not only on account of their intrinsic interest, but because many had friends and relatives engaged in the operations. He wished to say categorically that there had been no instance in which military operations had taken place in which either the naval or the military commander had been asked by the civil

power to undertake an operation of any kind with a force which he had declared to be insufficient for the purpose. That statement he made without the smallest reserve, and he hoped that the noble and brilliant lord when next he thought it necessary to offer general criticism against the Government would bear that fact in mind.

GERMAN DECEIT.

REVELATIONS FROM PRISONER'S DIARY.

OFFICIAL GERMAN DECEIT.

Karl Gartner a fellow-belieuer in the 24th Pomeranian Regiment, while on patrol duty on the night of March 14, lost his way and strayed into a French trench near Vaux. Disarmed and taken to the rear, says "The Liberator," he was forced to give up his pocket-book, which contained a long, unfinished letter, of which the following is a translation:—My dear Mother.—I shall confide these lines to Otto Bilsen, who is shortly to be sent to the depot to instruct the new recruits: so I shall speak all the more freely knowing that the postal authorities will not read my correspondence, for we are obliged to send our letters open.

February 21.—Our front is being violently bombarded. We are in reserve and we shall not take part in the attack. We are being kept for the final assault on Verdun.

February 22, 23, 24 and 25.—We are doing absolutely nothing, but the regiments near us have attacked and have suffered badly. It appears that they have seized Douaumont and Vaux, the two principal forts of Verdun. We hear a terrible cannonade, but we see nothing of the battle. We are held in reserve and shall march only when the tide of battle turns one way or the other. The chief of the battalion, whom I have just seen, tells me that we have achieved a great victory.

It appears that all Frenchmen are clamouring for peace. Poincare has written to the Kaiser asking for clemency, but the Kaiser desires to end the war by a military success. When we have seized Verdun by force, there will be an armistice.

We must give up all hope of going to Paris, but we shall occupy Champagne and Bourgoigne during the peace negotiations. You will be able to join me and live near me as if I were in barracks. All the officers of the regiment will send for their wives. We shall all be boarded and lodged at the homes of rich middle-class Frenchmen. No one will dare to say anything to a German woman, because we shall be there!

The weather is awfully here. I almost regret our trench before Dierks (Karl Gartner came from the Russian front). There we had warm trenches, with enamel stoves, and always were there, four furs were taken from us when we came to France. I should be glad to have them here.

February 26.—The battle is raging. We are still out of it. We have been informed of a great naval victory. I am a little deceived. I believed that we should enter Verdun on the 25th at the latest. We should have put up such a fight for the final assault!

February 29.—We are still held in reserve and we have been given some French prisoners to look after. They refuse to reply to us, but look at us with inexpressible hatred. All that will pass after the war.

LEAF OF AWFUL LOSSES.

March 1.—I have emerged from my hole to link up with the division. I have witnessed scenes of horror. Our losses are frightful, but they tell me the French losses are heavier. They have 200,000 killed. They cannot continue the struggle. Our dead are being sent off by rail. This evening we are going into the line.

March 2.—It seems that our losses are still more terrible than I imagined. I have just met Ludwig Heller, my comrade of the 24th. He is in charge of the parties that pick up the dead and gives me the most horrible details of the scenes of carnage which have occurred before Douaumont and Vaux.

March 12.—All that I wrote you, my dear mother, is false. We have been badly informed by the commanders. We are holding the conquered ground at the price of frightful losses and all hope of seizing Verdun must be abandoned. There has been no naval battle. Never again will I be so stupid. The war is going to last indefinitely and there will be neither victor nor vanquished.

You advise me to remain in the army after the war. Never shall I commit such a stupid act. I have carried out my duties as an officer since July 31, 1914, and the second lieutenant, whose rank dates from yesterday, look at me with

THE MESOPOTAMIAN CAMPAIGN.

DEBATE IN THE HOUSE OF LORDS.

LONDON, March 30.

In the House of Lords today Lord Bessborough asked whether the General Officer Commanding the British Forces now besieged at Kut-el-Amara had recommended, or was responsible for, the decision to advance on Ctesiphon, or whether, in carrying out that advance, he was only acting under the direct order of the General Officer Commanding the Forces in Mesopotamia. He reminded the House that an accident or a reverse in this part of the world would mean the loss of our prestige, and the Turkish would be able to say they had beaten us not only in Europe but in Asia. The Government had said they were anxiously considering the position, but that position was caused by their own folly, their own want of knowledge of war, and by their not paying attention to their policy and then turning it over to the soldier and the sailor to dictate what forces were necessary. All these auxiliary expeditions had been a series of gambles, for political necessities and not for military necessities. He hoped his remarks would not be called mischievous, for he really wanted to help the Government. He had not taken much part in public life lately, but he had written a letter to the Prime Minister which he would have leave to publish by-and-by, and he assured the House that if his advice had been taken the Lusitania would not have been torpedoed and we should not have lost battleships in the Dardanelles. The relief party which had been sent to Kut would itself have to be relieved. The relief expedition ought not to have started till it was absolutely ready and certain to be able to go straight to General Townshend. He would like to know whether General Townshend was responsible for the advance on Baghdad and whether he was consulted as to the number and equipment of the force he considered necessary. It was not so he thought the House should take note of these circumstances and not of the disasters, which really amounted to disasters, and that the Government ought to give more information, particularly with regard to Kut than they had hitherto given.

Lord Bessborough said that it was a representation made by General Townshend prior to his attempted advance on Ctesiphon they would have been addressed to Sir William Nixon, but such recommendation or representation had been reported home. As had been stated by the Secretary for India, the advance was authorized by the Government on the advice of the General Officer Commanding in Mesopotamia and the Government of India. As to whether General Townshend was consulted by the General Officer Commanding, the Government had no information. He was unable to give any promise in regard to the publication of despatches. At this moment, when the campaign was proceeding, it would be in the highest degree injurious to the national welfare that anything of a detailed character in regard to either the past or the present should be made public. Since February 16 the conduct of the operations had been transferred from the India Office to the War Office, and the latter Department was now conducting all branches of the operations in conjunction with the Government of India and its military department. He wished to echo what Lord Bessborough had said in regard to the forces in Mesopotamia. During the arduous operations there the forces, both British and Indian, had displayed qualities of courage and endurance which would compare favourably with those which had been shown in any other field of operations. It was obliged to give this imperfect answer by reason of the public interest. The Government had no wish to evade responsibility for what had taken place, and at the proper time, and when the public interest would not be injured they would be prepared to offer the closest possible scrutiny and examination.

Viscount Midleton, while appreciating the necessity of a certain amount of reticence, expressed a hope that despatches relating to the earlier stages of the operations in Mesopotamia might be published as soon as possible. THE QUESTION OF AN INTERVIEWING FORCE. The Marquess of Crewe said that he had no personal knowledge of what despatches had been received. He appreciated the grounds of the desire that they should be issued, not only on account of their intrinsic interest, but because many had friends and relatives engaged in the operations. He wished to say categorically that there had been no instance in which military operations had taken place in which either the naval or the military commander had been asked by the civil

power to undertake an operation of any kind with a force which he had declared to be insufficient for the purpose. That statement he made without the smallest reserve, and he hoped that the noble and brilliant lord when next he thought it necessary to offer general criticism against the Government would bear that fact in mind.

GERMAN DECEIT.

REVELATIONS FROM PRISONER'S DIARY.

OFFICIAL GERMAN DECEIT.

Karl Gartner a fellow-belieuer in the 24th Pomeranian Regiment, while on patrol duty on the night of March 14, lost his way and strayed into a French trench near Vaux. Disarmed and taken to the rear, says "The Liberator," he was forced to give up his pocket-book, which contained a long, unfinished letter, of which the following is a translation:—My dear Mother.—I shall confide these lines to Otto Bilsen, who is shortly to be sent to the depot to instruct the new recruits: so I shall speak all the more freely knowing that the postal authorities will not read my correspondence, for we are obliged to send our letters open.

February 21.—Our front is being violently bombarded. We are in reserve and we shall not take part in the attack. We are being kept for the final assault on Verdun.

February 22, 23, 24 and 25.—We are doing absolutely nothing, but the regiments near us have attacked and have suffered badly. It appears that they have seized Douaumont and Vaux, the two principal forts of Verdun. We hear a terrible cannonade, but we see nothing of the battle. We are held in reserve and shall march only when the tide of battle turns one way or the other. The chief of the battalion, whom I have just seen, tells me that we have achieved a great victory.

It appears that all Frenchmen are clamouring for peace. Poincare has written to the Kaiser asking for clemency, but the Kaiser desires to end the war by a military success. When we have seized Verdun by force, there will be an armistice.

We must give up all hope of going to Paris, but we shall occupy Champagne and Bourgoigne during the peace negotiations. You will be able to join me and live near me as if I were in barracks. All the officers of the regiment will send for their wives. We shall all be boarded and lodged at the homes of rich middle-class Frenchmen. No one will dare to say anything to a German woman, because we shall be there!

The weather is awfully here. I almost regret our trench before Dierks (Karl Gartner came from the Russian front). There we had warm trenches, with enamel stoves, and always were there, four furs were taken from us when we came to France. I should be glad to have them here.

February 26.—The battle is raging. We are still out of it. We have been informed of a great naval victory. I am a little deceived. I believed that we should enter Verdun on the 25th at the latest. We should have put up such a fight for the final assault!

February 29.—We are still held in reserve and we have been given some French prisoners to look after. They refuse to reply to us, but look at us with inexpressible hatred. All that will pass after the war.

LEAF OF AWFUL LOSSES.

March 1.—I have emerged from my hole to link up with the division. I have witnessed scenes of horror. Our losses are frightful, but they tell me the French losses are heavier. They have 200,000 killed. They cannot continue the struggle. Our dead are being sent off by rail. This evening we are going into the line.

March 2.—It seems that our losses are still more terrible than I imagined. I have just met Ludwig Heller, my comrade of the 24th. He is in charge of the parties that pick up the dead and gives me the most horrible details of the scenes of carnage which have occurred before Douaumont and Vaux.

March 12.—All that I wrote you, my dear mother, is false. We have been badly informed by the commanders. We are holding the conquered ground at the price of frightful losses and all hope of seizing Verdun must be abandoned. There has been no naval battle. Never again will I be so stupid. The war is going to last indefinitely and there will be neither victor nor vanquished.

You advise me to remain in the army after the war. Never shall I commit such a stupid act. I have carried out my duties as an officer since July 31

To-day's Advertisements

THE CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.
FROM CALCUTTA, PENANG AND SINGAPORE.

THE Steamship "LAISANT", having arrived from the above ports, Consignees of Cargo by her are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk in the Godowns and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, whence and/or from the wharves, delivery may be obtained.

(Goods not cleared by the 17th May, will be subject to rent.)
All broken, stained and damaged packages are to be left in the Godowns where they will be examined. Claims against the steamer must be presented within 10 days of arrival otherwise they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.
Bills of Lading will be countersigned by JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., General Managers.
Hongkong, May 11, 1916.

NOTICE.

ANY EUROPEAN, NON ASIATIC or INDIAN desiring to leave the Colony should apply in writing for permission to do so to the Captain Superintendent of Police, at least 48 hours before the intended date of departure, giving name, nationality, age, sex, height and occupation of the applicant, and stating the name of the steamer or other vessel or the mode of the train by which the applicant wishes to leave. Applicants should apply in person for their passes at the Central Police Station between the hours of 9 a.m. to 1 p.m. and 2 p.m. to 4 p.m. daily.

"A SCOUT IN FAIRYLAND"

"JOHN IN HONGKONG"

A local Fairy Story entirely produced in Hongkong, with topical illustrations for the benefit of War Charities.

ON SALE AT—
Messrs. Wm. Powell, Ltd.,
Messrs. Wm. & Co., Ltd.,
Messrs. Kelly and Walsh, Ltd.,
Messrs. White & Carter, Ltd.,
Laidlaw & Co., Ltd.,
and THE CHINA MAIL, LTD.
Price 50 Cents.

THE HANDY BOAT FOR MACAO.

THE Steamship

"CHUEN CHOW"

THE ONLY BOAT LEAVING AT 5 P.M. EVERY DAY.

Back again by noon on the following day, SUNDAY—Leaves Macao 5 P.M. Arrives Hongkong about 9 P.M.

FARES:—First Class \$2 Single; \$3 Return (Sole).
Second Class \$1.50 Single; \$2.50 Return (Sole).
Third Class \$1.00 Single; \$1.50 Return (Sole).
Electric Fans throughout. First Class Attention. Ample Saloons and Cabin Accommodation.

Passengers may sleep on board without additional charge on return tickets only.

THE "CHINA MAIL"

NOTICE.

Communications relating to news should be addressed to THE EDITOR.

Correspondents must forward their names and addresses with any communication addressed to the Editor, not necessarily for publication, but as evidence of good faith.

All matter for publication should be written on one side of the paper only.

Letters relating to business should be addressed to THE MANAGER.

Rate of subscription to "The China Mail" is \$36 per annum; per quarter and per month "pro rata".

The "China Mail" is delivered free to subscribers in Hongkong and Kowloon.

Postage is charged at the rate of 4 cents per month.

Orders for extra copies of the "China Mail" should be sent as soon as possible as the supply is limited. Cash 10 cents, Credit 20 cents, per copy.

Rate of subscription to the "Overland China Mail" is \$12 per annum; postage 10 cents per annum extra. Single copies twenty cents each.

Alterations and additions to Advertisements on Pages 2, 3, 4, and 5 should be sent to the Office, No. 5, Wyndham Street, not later than 11.30 a.m.

Alterations and additions to Advertisements on pages 6, 7, 8, and 9 should be sent to the Office, not later than 1 p.m.

New Advertisements should be sent in before 2 p.m.

Advertisements and Subscriptions which are not ordered for a fixed period will be continued until countermanded.

Telegraphic Address: "MAIL" Hongkong.

Code: A. B. C. 5th Edition.

Telephone No. 29.

THE "CHINA MAIL" LONDON

NOTICE.

Communications relating to news should be addressed to THE EDITOR.

Correspondents must forward their names and addresses with any communication addressed to the Editor, not necessarily for publication, but as evidence of good faith.

All matter for publication should be written on one side of the paper only.

Letters relating to business should be addressed to THE MANAGER.

Rate of subscription to "The China Mail" is \$36 per annum; per quarter and per month "pro rata".

The "China Mail" is delivered free to subscribers in Hongkong and Kowloon.

Postage is charged at the rate of 4 cents per month.

Orders for extra copies of the "China Mail" should be sent as soon as possible as the supply is limited. Cash 10 cents, Credit 20 cents, per copy.

Rate of subscription to the "Overland China Mail" is \$12 per annum; postage 10 cents per annum extra. Single copies twenty cents each.

Alterations and additions to Advertisements on Pages 2, 3, 4, and 5 should be sent to the Office, No. 5, Wyndham Street, not later than 11.30 a.m.

Alterations and additions to Advertisements on pages 6, 7, 8, and 9 should be sent to the Office, not later than 1 p.m.

New Advertisements should be sent in before 2 p.m.

Advertisements and Subscriptions which are not ordered for a fixed period will be continued until countermanded.

Telegraphic Address: "MAIL" Hongkong.

Code: A. B. C. 5th Edition.

Telephone No. 29.

THE "CHINA MAIL" LONDON

NOTICE.

Communications relating to news should be addressed to THE EDITOR.

Correspondents must forward their names and addresses with any communication addressed to the Editor, not necessarily for publication, but as evidence of good faith.

All matter for publication should be written on one side of the paper only.

Letters relating to business should be addressed to THE MANAGER.

Rate of subscription to "The China Mail" is \$36 per annum; per quarter and per month "pro rata".

The "China Mail" is delivered free to subscribers in Hongkong and Kowloon.

Postage is charged at the rate of 4 cents per month.

Orders for extra copies of the "China Mail" should be sent as soon as possible as the supply is limited. Cash 10 cents, Credit 20 cents, per copy.

Rate of subscription to the "Overland China Mail" is \$12 per annum; postage 10 cents per annum extra. Single copies twenty cents each.

Alterations and additions to Advertisements on Pages 2, 3, 4, and 5 should be sent to the Office, No. 5, Wyndham Street, not later than 11.30 a.m.

Alterations and additions to Advertisements on pages 6, 7, 8, and 9 should be sent to the Office, not later than 1 p.m.

New Advertisements should be sent in before 2 p.m.

Advertisements and Subscriptions which are not ordered for a fixed period will be continued until countermanded.

Telegraphic Address: "MAIL" Hongkong.

Code: A. B. C. 5th Edition.

ON GUARD

AGAINST INFECTION

JEVES FLUID

Refine Substitutes

ALEX. ROSS & CO.

Sole Agents

125, Green Lane, Wanchai, Hongkong.

Prices

1 GAL. tin \$ 3.35

5 " drum \$15.00

INSIST ON

JEVES

Refine Substitutes

ALEX. ROSS & CO.

Sole Agents

125, Green Lane, Wanchai, Hongkong.

Prices

1 GAL. tin \$ 3.35

5 " drum \$15.00

INSIST ON

JEVES

Refine Substitutes

ALEX. ROSS & CO.

Sole Agents

125, Green Lane, Wanchai, Hongkong.

Prices

1 GAL. tin \$ 3.35

5 " drum \$15.00

INSIST ON

JEVES

Refine Substitutes

ALEX. ROSS & CO.

Sole Agents

125, Green Lane, Wanchai, Hongkong.

Prices

1 GAL. tin \$ 3.35

5 " drum \$15.00

INSIST ON

JEVES

Refine Substitutes

ALEX. ROSS & CO.

Sole Agents

125, Green Lane, Wanchai, Hongkong.

Prices

1 GAL. tin \$ 3.35

5 " drum \$15.00

INSIST ON

JEVES

Refine Substitutes

ALEX. ROSS & CO.

Sole Agents

125, Green Lane, Wanchai, Hongkong.

Prices

1 GAL. tin \$ 3.35

5 " drum \$15.00

INSIST ON

JEVES

Refine Substitutes

ALEX. ROSS & CO.

Sole Agents

125, Green Lane, Wanchai, Hongkong.

Prices

1 GAL. tin \$ 3.35

5 " drum \$15.00

INSIST ON

JEVES

Refine Substitutes

ALEX. ROSS & CO.

Sole Agents

125, Green Lane, Wanchai, Hongkong.

Prices

1 GAL. tin \$ 3.35

5 " drum \$15.00

INSIST ON

JEVES

Refine Substitutes

ALEX. ROSS & CO.

Sole Agents

125, Green Lane, Wanchai, Hongkong.

Prices

1 GAL. tin \$ 3.35

5 " drum \$15.00

INSIST ON

JEVES

Refine Substitutes

ALEX. ROSS & CO.

Sole Agents

125, Green Lane, Wanchai, Hongkong.

Prices

1 GAL. tin \$ 3.35

5 " drum \$15.00

RED BLOTCHES ON BABY'S HEAD

Very Irritating and Painful. Had To Muffle Hands. Used Cuticura. Head Clear in a Month.

125, Green Lane, Wanchai, Hongkong.

Prices

1 GAL. tin \$ 3.35

5 " drum \$15.00

INSIST ON

JEVES

Refine Substitutes

ALEX. ROSS & CO.

Sole Agents

125, Green Lane, Wanchai, Hongkong.

Prices

1 GAL. tin \$ 3.35

5 " drum \$15.00

INSIST ON

JEVES

Refine Substitutes

ALEX. ROSS & CO.

Sole Agents

125, Green Lane, Wanchai, Hongkong.

Prices

1 GAL. tin \$ 3.35

5 " drum \$15.00

INSIST ON

JEVES

Refine Substitutes

ALEX. ROSS & CO.

Sole Agents

125, Green Lane, Wanchai, Hongkong.

Prices

1 GAL. tin \$ 3.35

5 " drum \$15.00

INSIST ON

JEVES

Refine Substitutes

ALEX. ROSS & CO.

Sole Agents

125, Green Lane, Wanchai, Hongkong.

Prices

1 GAL. tin \$ 3.35

5 " drum \$15.00

INSIST ON

JEVES

Refine Substitutes

ALEX. ROSS & CO.

Sole Agents

125, Green Lane, Wanchai, Hongkong.

Prices

1 GAL. tin \$ 3.35

5 " drum \$15.00

INSIST ON

JEVES

Refine Substitutes

ALEX. ROSS & CO.

Sole Agents

125, Green Lane, Wanchai, Hongkong.

Prices

1 GAL. tin \$ 3.35

5 " drum \$15.00

INSIST ON

JEVES

Refine Substitutes

ALEX. ROSS & CO.

Sole Agents

125, Green Lane, Wanchai, Hongkong.

Prices

1 GAL. tin \$ 3.35

5 " drum \$15.00

INSIST ON

JEVES

Refine Substitutes

ALEX. ROSS & CO.

Sole Agents

125, Green Lane, Wanchai, Hongkong.

Prices

1 GAL. tin \$ 3.35

5 " drum \$15.00

INSIST ON

JEVES

Refine Substitutes

ALEX. ROSS & CO.

Sole Agents

125, Green Lane, Wanchai, Hongkong.

Prices

1 GAL. tin \$ 3.35

5 " drum \$15.00

INSIST ON

JEVES

Refine Substitutes

RED BLOTCHES ON BABY'S HEAD

Very Irritating and Painful. Had To Muffle Hands. Used Cuticura. Head Clear in a Month.

125, Green Lane, Wanchai, Hongkong.

Prices